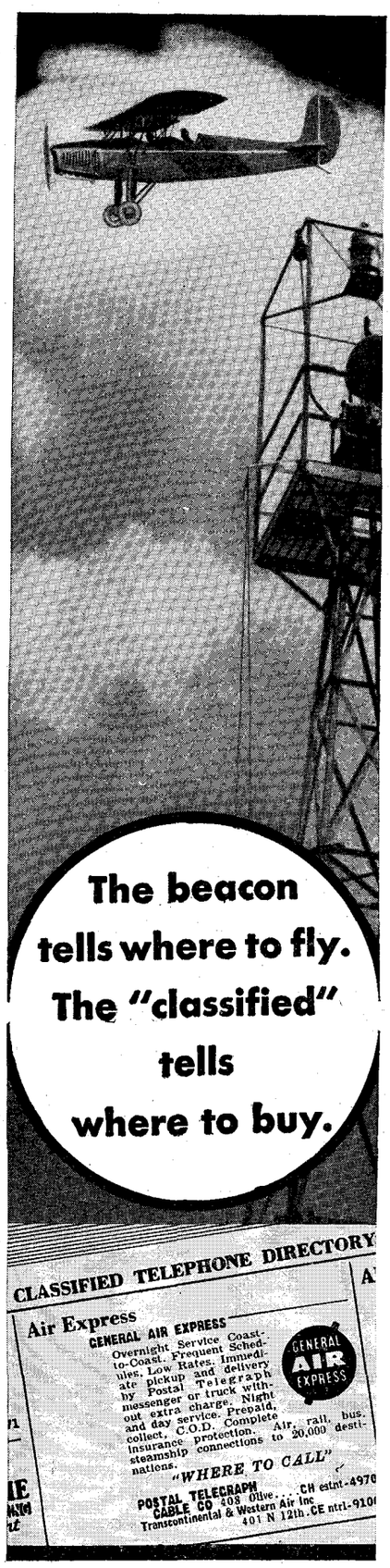
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tells
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The Literary Digest

FOR OCTOBER 17, 1936

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Mail

The Campaign

Sir:—You haven't asked me for information on our Kansas nominee for the office of President, but I am going to offer a little, anyhow.

As one who has learned to like Landon, let me advise you to have no fears as to what he can do or will do. He is a man in good health, possesses sound judgment, is honest, a hard worker, of good habits and has abundant nerve.

When he and his lovely, sweet, sensible wife move into the White House in January, the old, distressed Ship of State will find a firm hand at the helm.
Lawrence, Kansas. WARREN ZIMMERMAN.

Sir:—Mr. Landon has stated that he favors giving "real jobs" to the unemployed; yet he is supported by the very people who took "real jobs" away from people and created unemployment. He is supported by the financial interests chiefly identified with the financial crash in the repudiated Hoover régime.
Dallas. GEORGE PAYNE.

Sir:—I want to call your attention to the fact that Kansas business men are behind Landon. His Administration has been without flaw or blemish.
Ellsworth, Kansas. T. G. O'DONNELL.

Sir:—I voted for Roosevelt in 1932 and will vote for him in 1936. He is the first President ever to take seriously the problems of the masses.
Tempe, Arizona. BEATRICE FOLSOM.

Sir:—This November, irritated Americans

(*Continued on page 47*)

October 1..

A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY

By DWIGHT FARNHAM

The fascinating true tale of a home-building adventure in Connecticut . . . full of the joy and magic of making a home out of "a place in the country." Packed with "invaluable secrets," such as: how to get a large place in the country for a small amount of ready cash; how to get free legal advice; how to make wild cherry brandy; how to force your wife to go on a diet, etc.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE SAYS:

"A Place In The Country is a delicious book. It is the kind of book Thoreau would have written if he had lived in the middle third of the Twentieth Century, working in a skyscraper with his hands, living at Walden in his heart. It is the Walden of a sophisticated world full of lovely lore, yet as wise and as wicked as a copperhead and as practical as killing skunks. What a book! No other land or time could have brought it forth but these dear dead days of the depression and the dawn."

Illustrated

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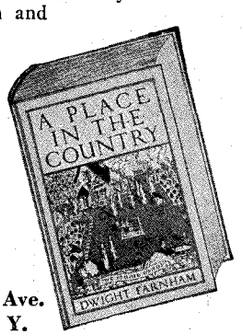

Good News for Wide-Awake

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Money and FREE Prizes for You!

Here is a *real* chance for you to do what thousands of other boys are doing—have

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a cash bonus every thirteen weeks.

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Only a few hours each week.

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Ab Jenkins BRINGS WORLD RECORDS BACK TO AMERICA ★ ★ ★ on Firestone Gum-dipped TIRES

THINK OF IT—7,134 miles in 48 hours, or an average speed of 148.62 miles an hour! Never before has man driven so fast for so long. On September 22 and 23, over the world's fastest speedway, the salt beds of Lake Bonneville, Utah, Ab Jenkins broke 72 world, international, and American speed records — many previously held by European drivers.

Years before Ab Jenkins began his record-breaking run, Firestone chemists and engineers toiled in a ceaseless effort to find the way to conquer internal friction which creates heat — the great destroyer of tire life. From their efforts was conceived Gum-Dipping — the patented process which so skillfully blends cotton and rubber that every tiny fiber of every cotton cord in the tire is bound together into one inseparable unit.

It was by means of this Gum-Dipping process, used only in Firestone Tires, that rubber and cotton were able to hold together under Jenkins' 2½-ton, 650-horsepower record-breaking car as it tore over the granite-like salt, at speeds as high as 160 and 170 miles per hour.

You, of course, will never drive your car 2½ miles a minute, but you need the extra protection of Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires for long, hard drives which may tax ordinary tires beyond their strength and resistance.

Firestone High Speed Gum-Dipped Tires give you greatest blowout protection — this is proved by every test. Ab Jenkins trusted his life to Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires, and even at such terrific speeds he had no blowouts or tire trouble of any kind. Why take chances when *you* can have this *same* extra safety that only Gum-Dipping can give.

To protect your life and the lives of others, go to your nearest Firestone Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store, and have your car equipped today with a set of Firestone High Speed Tires. The scientifically designed tread gives you up to 25% greater non-skid safety. Treads wear down far less on the cold, wet pavements of fall and winter—your tires will be practically new next spring.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks—with Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C.—WEAF Network

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He still wants to kiss her good night

MARRIED eight years . . . but for them none of that humdrum, take-it-for-granted attitude that creeps into so many marriages. He still wants to kiss her good night. Clever woman . . . she has always known the secret of keeping dainty and fresh in all things . . . the breath particularly. After all, there's nothing like halitosis (unpleasant breath) to raise a barrier between people.

* * *

You Never Know

Your breath may be agreeable today and offensive tomorrow. The food you eat, the things you drink, the hours you keep —all bring subtle changes that may result in halitosis (bad breath). Consequently, you must ever be on guard lest you offend.

Better Safe Than Sorry

Fortunately, halitosis often yields quickly to Listerine used as a mouth rinse or gargle. Almost at once, this remarkable deodorant cleanses, sweetens, and freshens the mouth. At the same time, it halts fermentation of tiny food particles—the major cause of mouth odors. Then overcomes the odors themselves.

And remember, Listerine is safe even when used full strength—does not harm delicate tissues of the gums or mouth. *It actually stimulates them.*

When You Want To Be Sure

Fortunately for the public, many of the "bargain" imitations of Listerine are now out of business. Too strong, too harsh, too bitter to be tolerated, or lacking Listerine's speedy deodorant and antiseptic properties, such mouth washes were soon rejected by the public.

When you want a wholly delightful mouth wash, when you want to be sure of effective breath control with *safety*, use Listerine and Listerine *only*. Rinse the mouth with it morning and night and between times before business and social engagements. *Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.*

for HALITOSIS *use* LISTERINE

If you like Listerine Antiseptic, chances are you'll like Listerine Tooth Paste. More than ¼ pound in the big, double-size tube—40¢. Regular size, 25¢.

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The Literary Digest
NEW YORK OCTOBER 17, 1936

Topics of the day

G MEN COLLECT SIX MILLION CLUES

They Simplify Task of Picking Criminals by Finger-Prints

G men were cruising along a highway in Minnesota seeking the trail of the Edward G. Bremer kidnapers. They saw a big milk can lying in the ditch at the side of the road. Milk cans are expensive; farmers aren't careless with them. The G men stopped.

The can was empty, but it gave off an odor alien to its usual contents—gasoline. The G men took the can along with them, had the lone finger-print on it photographed and sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. Then they continued on their way, looking for a $200,000 kidnaper needle in a national haystack.

Meanwhile, one of the 200 classifiers in the Bureau of Investigation at Washington studied the print. He recognized it as a right index print, thus saving himself the task of looking at nine other finger-prints on each card he examined. The fact that the print recorded an ulnar loop simplified his task still further, as did other technical characteristics. Then, disregarding the 6,000,000 sets of finger-prints on file, he selected first the cabinet containing those of the 13,000 most notorious criminals as the most promising possibilities.

Setting a card-indexing machine which works by selection through punch-holes, he narrowed the cards down to several hundred bearing prints of right index fingers with ulnar loops. Minor classifications of ridges caused him to pull one card out. The finger-print from the can on a highway in Minnesota matched that of Alvin Karpis.

To-day Alvin Karpis is serving a life sentence in Alcatraz.

Vast Collection—Last week, the Federal Bureau of Investigation filed its 6,398,359th set of finger-prints. Its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, elated at the recent vast increase in both criminal and civil finger-printing, visualized the development of a new industry that would employ thousands of persons, save hundreds from false conviction on circumstantial evidence, doom thousands of criminals.

To-day finger-printing, which archeologists claim was used in ancient Babylon on clay plates for purposes of identification, clinches hundreds of criminal cases every year. For scientists have discovered that the same pattern of friction-ridges on a finger will be duplicated but once in every 4,660,337th century; that finger-prints remain unchanged through life—except on those criminals who have resorted to mutilation or surgical operations to escape the law.

John Dillinger, called Public Enemy number one by the newspapers, Public Rat number one by Director Hoover, mutilated his fingers months before he was slain by Hoover's men. But it was a botched job; identifying characteristics still remained. For it is a well-established rule that a print must have twelve characteristics for identification.

Some plastic surgeons maintain that the five principal patterns, arches, tented arches, radial loops, ulnar loops and whorls can be altered by an operation that leaves only a slit as a scar. Police point out, however, that no reputable surgeon would perform such an operation, that a suspect, if his finger-tips have been altered, becomes doubly suspect. They see such alteration as unlikely to become popular in the underworld; it is easier to avoid leaving prints in the first place by wearing gloves.

Microscopic Traces—When an expert detective investigates a crime, he does not expect to find visible finger-prints. It is the latent, or invisible prints, he is looking for. Selecting a surface where he thinks prints might be, he powders it from an atomizer, using dark powder on a light surface and light powder on a dark one. The powder, clinging to the print, makes it visible. A careful dusting with a soft brush brings out the details. The operation may take an hour before a photograph can be made with a special Folmer Graflex camera.

Science recently has found methods of developing latent prints on cloth and fruit. Cigarette stubs still offer a problem, since the prints usually are blurred; human skin does not take prints at all. For latent prints on white paper or cloth, silver nitrate powder is considered best, but in some cases iodin fumes are used, in others, copper powder. If a print is visible on a bottle or glass, it is photographed by filling the bottle with a dark liquid.

Example of the value of seeking latent finger-prints:

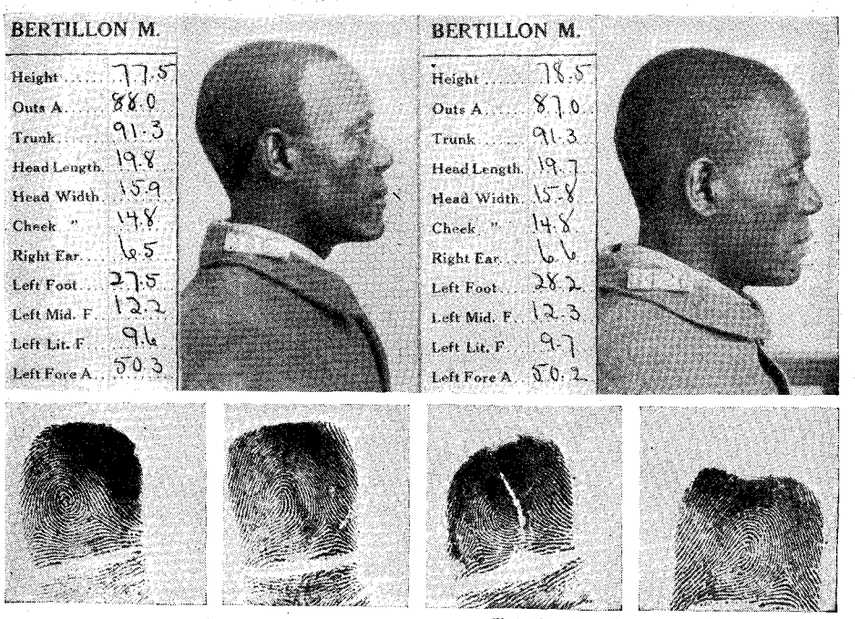
Government agents arrested a man suspected of sending a threatening letter through the mails. He denied the charge, but laboratory examination of the letter developed a latent finger-print corresponding to the suspect's. Confessing, he said he wore gloves while writing the letter. Months before, however, his finger had touched the paper, leaving the invisible, inescapable clue.

He might as well have signed his name.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has found that it takes about six months to turn out a good classifier of prints. Taking its men from the Civil Service list and requiring that an applicant must have at least one year in college, he becomes an assistant classifier at $1,400 a year, if his progress is satisfactory at the end of four months.

Classification System—A classifier, however, is not concerned with finger-prints alone. He must also understand the punch-hole classification based on physical characteristics. Example: A police officer wires in for information on bank robbers. He has learned that a blue-eyed, six-foot, black-haired chap of foreign extraction, "pulled the job" in his town.

The classifier knows that bank robbing



Photos from U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas

TWO MEN, BERTILLON MEASUREMENTS ALMOST IDENTICAL

Their finger-prints reveal a marked difference. From left to right are the right forefinger and left middle finger of 2626 and 3426, respectively. In the right forefinger of 3426, there are an ulnar loop and a scar running down through the center of the finger. In 2626, the pattern is a decided whorl. In such cases as the left middle finger of each man, where the patterns are similar, distinction is made by noticing minute details. The core of the loop in 3426 has a "lake," *i.e.*, the center is split. In 2626 there is no such distinguishing feature.

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is a "trade," that all bank robbers are filed under that heading. Putting all bank robber cards into a machine, setting indicators so that any bank robbers of the blue-eyed, six-foot, black-haired variety will be flipped out of the machine, he has them in his hands within four minutes. If the police officer had sent in a finger-print, it would have taken only slightly longer—if its owner had a record like the Wests.

Will West, a Negro burglar, was sentenced to Leavenworth, where William West, a Negro convicted of murder, was held. No one could tell the two men apart. Will West even identified William West's photograph as his own. Only the finger-prints told the true story.

Occasionally, bank robbers, and others, try to forge prints. Having learned the trick of transferring them, they may leave the print of one of their enemies at the scene of the crime. But the copy, police say, is never as clear as the original; it can easily be detected.

So great has been the increased interest in both criminal and civilian finger-printing in the past year that prints are pouring into the FBI at the rate of more than 100,000 a month. Small-town police are taking it up; business and civic leaders are encouraging the movement. Such famous persons as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mary Pickford, and Jack Dempsey have placed their prints on file.

Hospital Method—Foot-printing of babies in hospitals is gaining in popularity. Cuba finger-prints its boxers. Paymasters on some U. S. Naval vessels require a finger-print Signature; the United States Postal Savings Bank, in doubtful cases, requests finger-prints as a proof of good faith. Even the country's million Boy Scouts, officials hope, will be finger-printed within the next few months.

Commercial aspects of dactyloscopy, as finger-printing is known to scientists, indicate a big jump in the sale of equipment. The Folmer Graflex Corporation of Rochester, New York, manufacturers of the special camera used, reports a 45 per cent. increase in sales for the first nine months of 1936. A rise of 75 per cent. in sales of filing-cabinets is reported by Yawman and Erbe Manufacturing Company, also of Rochester. Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, makers of the pocket microscope widely used to examine finger-prints, reports constantly increasing business.

In addition to FBI's world's record collection of 6,398,359 sets of prints, Washington has two other large collections. In the War Department are about 5,500,000 more prints, tho fewer than 2,000,000 of them are classified. The Navy has about 1,500,000.

New York boasts 1,500,000 prints, while Scotland Yard, originator of the finger-printing of criminals, has only 600,000, and France, where the Bertillon system of physical characteristics identification was worked out, has fewer than 2,000,000.

In spite of the tremendously increased interest in civilian finger-printing, the subject is still controversial. Some labor leaders view it nervously as a potential weapon in the hands of employers. Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union condemns it as useless and dangerous.

Arguments—Director Hoover makes these points in its favor:

1. The average citizen should look upon finger-printing as his proof of identity and of good standing in the community.
2. It is protection for himself and his family in case of accident or amnesia.
3. It should be a letter of recommendation to any bank or business house.
4. It might be difficult for the honest citizen to prove an alibi if a man who is his double commits a murder and is seen escaping.

Counterpoints made by Baldwin:

1. Universal finger-printing would have little relation to the detection of crime; skilful criminals use gloves.
2. The argument that universal finger-printing would help identify missing persons affects only a tiny fraction of the population.
3. It should be discouraged as an insidious method of public education to prepare the way for a nation-wide system of compulsion, foreign to every conception of American democratic liberties.

SUPREME COURT: Justices Convene Briefly; 435 Cases Up for Their Consideration

Lawyers in formal morning clothes, attendants in uniform, sightseers in mufti sprang to their feet last week as three crimson-draped doors behind a gleaming mahogany bench swung open and nine black-robed figures entered, three to a door.

At one end of the bench, a crier intoned: "The Honorable, the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The "nine old men of Capitol Hill"—average age 71.6 years—seated themselves in nine new leather-cushioned chairs, pulled out for them by page boys. Refreshed by four-month vacations spent resting, reading and traveling, they were ready for an eight-month session in their new $10,000,000 white marble building.

Short Session—The first day's proceedings lasted only half an hour. Reporters in alcoves at one side of the great square chamber or at desks between bench and bar had little use for the pneumatic tubes which, on decision days, will speed momentous news to reserved telephones on the floor below. The high spot of opening day was the admission of Mrs. Lucy Connell Moore, twenty-two, of Marianna, Florida, to practise before the court. Admitted with her husband, an attorney for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and with two-score other lawyers, she gave the day a touch of color by appearing in a handsome brown tailored suit with a green scarf.

©International

Mrs. Lucy Moore, 22, youngest attorney to be admitted to practise before the Supreme Court

But, placid as the proceedings were, the crowd which jammed the chamber and overflowed into the spacious main hall with its giant columns of Alabama marble sensed drama in the air. For, far as the sedate court-room seemed from the whoop and hurrah of the hustings, the decisions made there in the next eight months will shape the policies of the country, and influence the lives of its people, as definitely as the election to be held November 3.

Decisions Predictable—What the upshot of these decisions will be is far more predictable than the upshot of the election. For the nine men in black silk robes are the same nine who knocked the New Deal back on its heels with their adverse decisions in the NRA, AAA, Hot Oil, Guffey Coal Act and other cases.

No Retirements—Six members of the Court, having served ten years and having reached the age of seventy, are eligible to retire on full pay, $20,000 a year. But there is no sign that any of them intends to do so.

The ascetic-looking Justice Brandeis, oldest member, is seventy-nine, but his mind is still supple and alert, his interest in his duties absorbing. The two other liberals, the stocky Justice Stone and the bookish Justice Cardozo, are, at sixty-three and sixty-six, relatively young men.

The most conservative member of the Court is Justice McReynolds, seventy-four, a bachelor identifiable in group pictures of the members by his bow ties. He has voted against Roosevelt measures at every opportunity and exclaimed: "The Constitution is gone!" when the Court upheld the New Deal in the Gold Clause case.

The other conservative members, Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler are, respectively, seventy-seven, seventy-four and seventy. Of the two middle-of-the-road men, Chief Justice Hughes is seventy-four, Justice Roberts a mere "baby" of sixty-one.

435 Cases—When the court crier banged his gavel last week, these nine men in their sixties and seventies had been asked to consider and decide 435 cases. New Deal legislation is already involved in seventeen of the cases and may be involved in more before the session ends. Experts say it is a mere coincidence that no important decision in these New Deal cases is expected before Election Day.

OYEZ, OYEZ

New Deal Supreme Court Victories

Case	*Vote*
TVA	8 to 1
Gold Clause	5 to 4
Defeats	
NRA	9 to 0
Farm Mortgage Moratorium	9 to 0
Rice Millers Tax	9 to 0
Hot Oil Act	8 to 1
AAA	6 to 3
Guffey Coal Act	6 to 3
1933 Securities Act	6 to 3
Railroad Pensions	5 to 4
Municipal Bankruptcy Act	5 to 4

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ALL STATES IN "DIGEST" POLL RETURNS

Landon Margin Declines, But He Leads in 32, Roosevelt in 16

The Grand March is on!

For the first time, THE LITERARY DIGEST's 1936 Presidential Poll lists returns from the forty-eight States.

In report number seven, 556,773 new ballots have been entered, checked and tabulated. Eight States appear for the first time.

Out of the 1,811,489 votes, Gov. Alfred M. Landon is still leading. More than one million persons—1,004,086, to be exact—appear in his support; President Roosevelt is backed by 728,088 ballots.

The Kansan leads in thirty-two States; the present master of the White House in sixteen. There are 370 Electoral votes belonging to States now in the Republican column; 161 to those with a Democratic lead.

Still to be counted in, however, is much of the big city vote. Only 45,480 New York City ballots are included in this report; 53,-181 from Philadelphia, 17,268 from Pittsburgh, none from Chicago or Cleveland.

Sample Votes—Since commentators had repeatedly stressed their belief that the vote in the largest cities, with preponderantly industrial populations, would show a significantly different result than that in other cities, THE DIGEST decided this year to treat the major cities separately, sample the voters there more earnestly and more exhaustively. Hence, these returns necessarily must lag behind the Poll as a whole.

So far, New York City returns show 28,327 for the President, 13,694 for the Governor. Illinois results do not include Chicago, Ohio figures omit Cleveland. In Philadelphia, Roosevelt leads with 52.8 per cent. to Landon's 41.4; Pittsburgh, scene of the Chief Executive's recent fiery address at Forbes Field, shows a similar lead, with 53.5 per cent. to 38.5.

A great deal has been said about the part relief workers and other beneficiaries of Federal aid are likely to play in the election. Certain observers, insisting that the issue will be tightly drawn between the "haves" and the "have-nots"—*i.e.*, the taxpayers and investors and those on the receiving end of Federal funds—have assumed that the relief vote is the most important factor in the election. Is this true?

According to an official statement from Washington, there were, as of September 1, 3,250,000 persons on the rolls of the various New Deal relief agencies. Since 1933, it is estimated, there have been approximately 16,250,000 beneficiaries of doles, AAA benefits, *etc.*

National Classes—On the other side of the picture, there are 63,000,000 life insurance policyholders, 45,000,000 gainful workers over twenty-one years of age, 40,000,000 savings bank depositors, 24,000,000 security owners, 22,500,000 passenger automobile owners and 10,650,000 residence telephone subscribers, according to recent surveys.

Obviously, even if one took the liberty of assuming that 100 per cent. of the 16,-250,000 who have received aid from the Government will vote for Roosevelt, there would be the temptation to place a disproportionate emphasis on this minority of the electorate.

As a matter of fact, about one-eighth of those now on relief, according to an official New York survey, will not be eligible to vote at all. And judging from some of the farm State returns, a considerable number of beneficiaries will none the less vote for Governor Landon.

With the arrival of Vermont, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Connecticut—the entire Nation has reported in the Poll.

For the sixth consecutive week, President Roosevelt has nicked the lead captured by Landon in the initial scoring. Landon's percentage this week is 55.4; Roosevelt's, 40.1.

For the Kansan, this is a loss from 56.9, seven days ago.

Lemke Showing—Lemke wobbles along in the rear, with 3.4 per cent. of the vote, his strength showing principally in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Iowa and his native

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Seventh Report "Literary Digest" 1936 Presidential Poll

	Landon 1936 Total Vote For State	How the Same Voters Voted in the 1932 Election						Roosevelt 1936 Total Vote For State	How the Same Voters Voted in the 1932 Election						Lemke 1936 Total Vote For State	How the Same Voters Voted in the 1932 Election					
		Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Others	Did Not Vote	Vote Not Indicated		Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Others	Did Not Vote	Vote Not Indicated		Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Others	Did Not Vote	Vote Not Indicated
Alabama	2,869	1,150	1,210	2	3	383	121	9,621	355	8,148	48	1	689	380	66	4	48	4	.....	4	6
Arizona	1,771	1,081	489	17	.....	95	89	1,524	178	1,211	30	.....	53	52	74	17	37	6	.....	7	7
Arkansas	2,584	1,274	902	5	9	257	137	7,294	221	6,384	15	8	349	317	133	14	94	4	3	8	10
California	83,508	61,023	15,082	278	51	3,241	3,833	72,352	14,112	50,239	1,682	60	3,297	2,962	4,698	1,528	2,418	109	23	147	473
Colorado	14,246	10,611	2,411	115	10	563	536	8,890	1,528	6,460	249	12	377	264	524	118	306	29	2	20	49
Connecticut	260	198	30	1	.....	13	18	67	17	39	2	.....	9	.....	13	6	5	1	.....	1	.....
Delaware	854	683	91	5	.....	43	32	725	187	458	15	.....	35	30	17	4	10	1	.....	1	1
Florida	5,554	2,851	1,898	13	4	520	268	8,063	581	6,493	39	.....	565	385	182	33	110	5	1	11	22
Georgia	3,692	1,166	1,696	5	11	656	158	12,269	358	9,886	39	8	1,463	515	33	3	22	1	.....	5	2
Idaho	3,395	2,501	637	9	8	93	147	2,395	350	1,839	218	6	82	90	199	60	99	7	9	7	17
Illinois	67,693	49,790	12,613	305	42	2,442	2,501	27,890	5,427	20,104	523	19	888	929	2,342	479	1,523	73	8	82	177
Indiana	41,349	30,839	7,378	130	48	1,218	1,736	25,748	4,336	19,584	290	19	685	834	2,101	466	1,305	61	11	70	188
Iowa	30,805	22,072	5,947	130	25	1,208	1,423	17,936	3,065	13,153	237	13	781	687	2,761	547	1,794	82	11	82	245
Kansas	33,303	23,834	6,097	138	14	1,339	1,881	18,917	3,875	13,212	232	11	780	807	855	204	460	52	1	41	97
Kentucky	10,671	7,158	2,344	26	11	626	506	13,295	1,237	10,928	80	5	558	487	571	52	433	17	.....	25	44
Louisiana	3,426	1,264	1,614	8	2	359	179	7,518	427	6,117	33	.....	641	300	807	34	639	22	2	52	58
Maine	10,545	7,734	1,410	23	32	635	711	4,812	572	3,444	35	1	260	500	375	58	246	3	2	39	27
Maryland	14,525	8,109	3,936	92	1	1,193	1,194	16,565	1,690	12,353	284	4	1,166	1,068	517	47	351	18	1	29	71
Massachusetts	28,888	23,405	3,299	112	10	943	1,119	8,271	1,523	5,682	254	6	483	323	1,774	317	1,229	32	2	63	131
Michigan	43,834	32,831	7,377	238	20	1,725	1,643	21,432	4,222	14,635	595	22	1,168	790	2,867	588	1,814	111	2	107	245
Minnesota	29,597	21,552	5,724	106	3	905	1,307	19,969	3,549	14,324	484	21	820	771	5,242	776	3,761	110	13	145	437
Mississippi	794	254	369	1	.....	127	43	5,903	82	5,245	8	1	283	284	40	5	30	1	.....	1	3
Missouri	46,430	31,204	10,312	228	42	2,718	1,926	34,469	3,980	27,640	404	14	1,297	1,134	2,199	306	1,549	70	3	112	159
Montana	3,803	2,833	685	22	.....	116	147	2,924	532	2,079	77	1	121	114	191	54	94	12	.....	4	27
Nebraska	17,151	11,686	3,977	91	7	620	770	10,999	1,561	8,462	168	.....	583	425	813	146	560	31	2	17	57
Nevada	932	619	249	.....	.....	30	34	879	151	657	2	.....	37	32	31	8	20	.....	.....	3	.....
New Hampshire	5,846	4,761	681	14	.....	155	235	1,711	279	1,261	31	1	71	68	226	45	151	2	.....	11	17
New Jersey	56,736	43,834	8 366	242	17	2 276	2,001	26,744	5,293	18,072	994	14	1,488	883	2,381	433	1,588	87	1	98	174
New Mexico	1,521	936	413	7	1	76	88	1,547	195	1,206	23	.....	61	62	52	12	32	1	2	2	3
New York	116,491	86,306	20 512	537	31	4,506	4,599	63,720	10,544	44,402	1,900	51	4,150	2,673	8,703	1 682	5,819	221	9	333	639
North Carol na	5,002	2,876	1,379	25	3	462	257	13,860	663	11,780	93	4	744	576	28	4	17	2	.....	2	3
North Dakota	3,949	2,606	1,059	13	1	99	171	3,422	633	2,511	26	2	94	156	1,020	177	681	31	4	24	103
Ohio	63,813	47,776	10 953	335	60	2,135	2,554	37,047	6,861	26,682	917	32	1,448	1,107	6,140	1,228	4 043	199	14	232	424
Oklahoma	13,864	8 038	4 106	28	3	999	690	14,601	1,252	12,006	52	2	650	639	213	35	142	9	.....	9	18
Oregon	10,598	7,768	1,801	60	5	463	501	9,826	1,759	6,889	266	7	497	408	587	175	278	43	6	24	61
Pennsylvania	107,474	78,212	18,073	499	109	5,611	4,970	71,764	12,956	49,555	1,198	53	4,960	3,042	6,750	1,010	4,568	174	10	405	583
Rhode Island	5,415	4,245	676	13	3	263	215	1,741	283	1,250	47	.....	94	67	439	83	297	8	3	17	31
South Carolina	856	142	453	1	.....	205	55	5,096	74	4,281	3	6	479	253	14	1	8	1	.....	2	2
South Dakota	7,965	5,366	1,968	36	13	227	355	4,136	775	3,051	44	4	112	150	710	114	501	18	10	14	53
Tennessee	6,686	4 067	1,511	12	21	723	352	12,343	930	9,806	72	23	1,023	489	62	8	42	1	.....	8	3
Texas	14,739	6,044	6,530	40	3	1,476	646	36,401	1,786	30,374	141	5	2,559	1,536	538	56	402	13	1	28	38
Utah	3,405	2,456	696	16	.....	123	114	4,436	780	3,296	59	4	152	145	98	24	55	8	.....	1	10
Vermont	3,494	2,813	406	10	2	102	161	1,157	260	808	19	.....	40	30	81	21	43	1	.....	7	9
Virginia	7,282	4,016	2,114	42	14	805	291	12,264	770	9,876	97	8	1,026	487	55	12	27	2	.....	8	6
Washington	19,041	13,223	4,290	61	23	697	747	13,512	2,011	10,085	242	50	620	504	605	152	327	23	25	27	51
West Virginia	11,090	8 217	2,078	24	11	319	441	8,192	1,042	6,559	41	7	247	296	151	36	92	4	1	7	11
Wisconsin	28,029	18,801	7,034	135	7	893	1,159	16,767	2,513	12,622	455	3	607	567	3,028	353	2,241	99	.....	92	243
Wyoming	2,266	1 653	453	12	1	71	76	1,360	217	1,020	18	.....	52	53	73	21	43	1	1	4	3
State Unknown	6,045	4 006	1,230	29	5	194	581	5,714	814	4,148	82	7	180	483	602	113	353	22	1	24	89
Totals	1,004,086	715 884	194,559	4,291	686	44,943	43,718	728,088	105,806	540,316	12,673	515	38,624	29,154	61,981	11,669	40,707	1,832	184	2,462	5,127

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soil of North Dakota. Virtually seven-tenths of his 61,981 ballots come from the Democratic voters of 1932.

In this latest report, a new "mystery figure" comes on the scene. It is the result from "State unknown." This number forty-nine on the tabulation is drawn from ballots where either the sender has forgotten to affix his State or the postmark has been too blurred to identify positively.

Four years ago, there were 48,400 such missives, overwhelmingly Democratic. In the present poll, Landon garners 48.3 of the unknowns; Roosevelt, 45.7.

The eight new entries in the Poll run pretty true to early indications. Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware and West Virginia favor Landon in first returns. North and South Carolina and Virginia hold the Solid South for the Democrats.

But then it must be remembered that early indications often change in the final results, with both parties claiming every State in the Union.

Even now, there are signs of friction in quite a few of these newcomers. Local, State and national campaigns are clashing, the outcome of the first two likely to have a definite influence on the November choice.

Delaware Problem—Take Delaware, for example: From nowhere, an Independent Republican Party has appeared in Sussex County. In a State with only three counties, this is quite a factor. Delaware voted for Hoover in 1932, albeit the Republican majority of yore was greatly reduced. Now the split may allow the Democrats to squeeze through. The origin of this GOP divergence grew out of Dolphus Short's bolt. The former State Senator of Milford hoped for the Governorship eight years ago, did not get it, is "mad." He left the Republican State Convention and formed his own group. His faction nominated Landon electors, but they were not the same as those of regular party members.

In first returns Landon leads in this State by 854 to 725. To solidify Republican strength, Col. Frank Knox recently hurried to Wilmington for an important address.

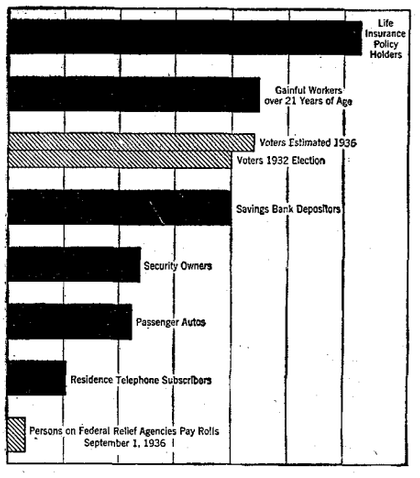
Life Insurance Policy Holders
Gainful Workers over 21 Years of Age
Voters Estimated 1936
Voters 1932 Election
Savings Bank Depositors
Security Owners
Passenger Autos
Residence Telephone Subscribers
Persons on Federal Relief Agencies Pay Rolls September 1, 1936

Chart showing relative numerical strength (in tens of millions) between "haves" and "have-nots." According to some observers this difference may make or break the election

North Carolina—North Carolina is running true to tradition, despite a sharp primary rift in the Democratic Party. Roosevelt has 13,860 ballots; Landon, 5,002.

Only once since Grant has this State gone for a Republican President. This was in 1928, with the religious issue paramount. Hoover received 61,916 more votes than Al Smith. Four years later, North Carolina swung back, giving Roosevelt nearly two and one-half to one.

In Connecticut, Landon leads with 76 per cent. Roosevelt trails with 19.6.

At the annual small town voting sessions, Republicans won 103 out of 121 municipalities. The influence of Father Coughlin and Al Smith is said to be great on the Catholic workers, and Republicans hope to swing many of these votes from the Democratic columns. Another invader of Democratic ranks is Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, who is running on the Socialist ticket for Governor.

Vermont and New Hampshire, as might be expected, return large leads for Landon.

In South Carolina, Roosevelt strides to the front with 5,096 votes against Landon's 856.

The Virginias are divided in their first Poll returns. Landon leads in West Virginia by 11,090 to Roosevelt's 8,192.

Fight for Labor—Both sides claim the State, the struggle appearing to be for the labor vote. The solidly Democratic delegation of six in the House of Representatives expects to hold at least four places, and Senator Matthew Neely, Democrat, is favored to win again. There are, however, bolters in the State such as Senator Rush D. Holt, who prefers Landon or Lemke to the New Deal. But Holt recently was booed off the speaker's platform at Fairmont.

Virginia stays Solid South with Roosevelt. He has 12,264 to Landon's 7,282.

Again tradition plays a major rôle. An economy-minded State, Virginia still breathes the Democratic way. Even such ardent critics of the New Deal as Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd refused to bolt.

So the eight new States start off their preferences.

Minor changes of the week include a lessening of Landon's Poll lead in Oregon from 50.06 to 49.81, Georgia's refusal to certify candidates for the Communist party, and Maryland's refusal to enter Lemke on the State ballot because of tardy filing.

Of the other candidates, Norman Thomas, Socialist, has 8,351 votes; Earl Browder, Communist, 4,968; D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibitionist, 3,183; John W. Aiken, Socialist-Labor, 453; all others, 379.

With the election only two weeks distant, the campaigns at full swing, registrations well advanced and indications of a record vote—statisticians are hard at work in many States doping out "as this State goes, so goes the nation" charts.

Latest to report are New York observers. "What do Marylanders mean," they demand, "when they say the nation goes as they do? Maryland has been right only ten times out of fifteen in its popular vote. New York has been right thirteen times."

To which other doubters retort: "Yes, but New Yorkers always say a President can't win without their State. Remember Wilson. . . ?"

Two more LITERARY DIGEST poll reports remain; October 24 and October 31. By then the complete city, industrial, agrarian and other ballots will be in. And the election will come only three days after the last report.

MINOR CANDIDATES

States	Thomas 1936 Votes	Browder 1936 Votes	Colvin 1936 Votes	Aiken 1936 Votes	Others 1936 Votes	Totals	Grand Total Votes By States	States
Alabama	32	2	25	.....	.....	59	12,615	Alabama
Arizona	20	17	12	.....	.....	49	3,418	Arizona
Arkansas	32	5	21	2	5	65	10,076	Arkansas
California	668	902	370	43	58	2,041	162,599	California
Colorado	105	41	37	8	8	199	23,859	Colorado
Connecticut	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	342	Connecticut
Delaware	4	2	1	.....	.....	7	1,603	Delaware
Florida	50	19	29	6	2	106	13,905	Florida
Georgia	44	12	27	.....	17	100	16,094	Georgia
Idaho	31	2	15	1	3	52	6,041	Idaho
Illinois	311	98	115	18	10	552	98,477	Illinois
Indiana	208	67	153	13	12	453	69,651	Indiana
Iowa	169	45	104	12	4	334	51,836	Iowa
Kansas	146	37	102	4	3	292	53,367	Kansas
Kentucky	55	21	48	3	6	133	24,670	Kentucky
Louisiana	78	24	36	.....	6	144	11,895	Louisiana
Maine	46	11	3	1	5	66	15,798	Maine
Maryland	108	71	26	8	2	215	31,822	Maryland
Massachusetts	178	85	24	14	6	307	39,240	Massachusetts
Michigan	395	112	93	12	4	616	68,749	Michigan
Minnesota	357	154	171	28	11	721	55,529	Minnesota
Mississippi	18	6	15	.....	1	40	6,777	Mississippi
Missouri	427	88	93	15	12	635	83,733	Missouri
Montana	51	5	17	.....	.....	73	6,991	Montana
Nebraska	69	31	39	1	4	144	29,107	Nebraska
Nevada	9	5	3	.....	1	18	1,860	Nevada
New Hampshire	36	9	8	.....	.....	53	7,836	New Hampshire
New Jersey	588	359	85	22	24	1,078	86,939	New Jersey
New Mexico	12	3	7	.....	.....	22	3,142	New Mexico
New York	1,172	1,549	300	58	59	3,138	192,052	New York
North Carolina	48	8	41	1	3	101	18,991	North Carolina
North Dakota	36	11	28	.....	1	76	8,467	North Dakota
Ohio	423	141	213	45	21	843	107,843	Ohio
Oklahoma	131	16	61	11	3	222	28,900	Oklahoma
Oregon	140	40	64	10	12	266	21,277	Oregon
Pennsylvania	898	546	341	58	28	1,871	187,859	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	36	30	4	5	.....	75	7,670	Rhode Island
South Carolina	7	10	12	.....	5	34	6,000	South Carolina
South Dakota	42	25	24	2	3	96	12,907	South Dakota
Tennessee	40	7	41	1	.....	89	19,180	Tennessee
Texas	180	45	84	9	11	329	52,007	Texas
Utah	37	9	12	.....	4	62	8,001	Utah
Vermont	23	1	3	.....	.....	27	4,759	Vermont
Virginia	59	20	41	3	3	126	19,727	Virginia
Washington	162	115	80	22	12	391	33,549	Washington
West Virginia	50	6	31	.....	4	91	19,524	West Virginia
Wisconsin	553	122	77	9	4	765	48,589	Wisconsin
Wyoming	9	2	1	.....	.....	12	3,711	Wyoming
State Unknown	57	32	46	7	2	144	12,505	State Unknown
Totals	8,351	4,968	3,183	453	379	17,334	1,811,489	**Totals**

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EXCITED EDITOR: One Started Charge Against Elliott Roosevelt; Most Remained Calm

"Mr. President, Mr. Farley, Mr. Nye, Mr. Morgenthau, *et al.*—can you grin this off?"

That is how Frank A. Tichenor, *Aero Digest* Editor and Publisher, concludes his eight-page leading article in his October issue. Dipping his militant pen in vitriol, Editor-Publisher Tichenor charged that Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, attempted to sell air-planes convertible for military purposes to Russia in 1934, accepted a $5,000 cash retainer from Anthony H. G. Fokker, authentic "Flying Dutchman," and was trying to promote a $2,000,000 national air-mail monopoly when the New Deal was canceling aviation contracts with the Post Office Department.

Aero Digest's October issue, 114 pages, hit the news-stands on Monday, October 5, but the first eight pages, replete with photostatic layouts of letters and telegrams, were the militant Editor's caustic pride. By Saturday, October 3, he felt he no longer could keep his big story to himself.

All afternoon, telephones on the city-desks of four New York City evening papers and five Sunday morning papers jangled. Executive editors of the major press associations covering the nation and the two local news-agencies operating ticker-services for the New York metropolitan area also were asked to send leg-men to *Aero Digest's* editorial offices at 515 Madison Avenue to pick up proofs of "AND . . . Roosevelt and Farley Charged 'Fraud and Collusion'!!" By Frank A. Tichenor.

Nonchalant Democrats—The New York *Daily News* had no one to spare. In some way, the call to the New York *Post* slipped up. Both these newspapers support the Roosevelt Administration. All but one press association responded, as did all other New York dailies.

Then Editor Tichenor called it a day and went home, prepared to see the next day how the thick news-sections of Sunday morning played his story.

Nary a line of it appeared in the New York *Times, Herald Tribune, American, Sunday News* or *Sunday Mirror*. Monday, however, *The Sun* head-line caught his eye:

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT IS ACCUSED OF OFFERING PLANES TO SOVIET

***Aero Digest* Says Nye Committee Concealed Fact That President's Son Tried to Sell Camouflaged War Craft**

Thirty-three inches of type told his story, deftly condensed from *Aero Digest's* leader. Some one in authority over *The Sun's* editorial policies, stanchly pro-Republican, thought that here were accusations not to be grinned off.

In the New York Bureau of the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, a correspondent, reading over the afternoon papers at three o'clock, snipped out *The Sun's* article as newsworthy. Next morning, Chicagoans caught this display head in the militantly Republican *Tribune:*

ROOSEVELT SON NAMED AID IN SOVIET AIR DEAL

Seized Papers Bare Pay from Fokker

The lead of the thirty-inch article made three points summarizing Tichenor's charges, concluding:

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Elliott Roosevelt . . . "did nothing illegal"

3. Records of Fokker's negotiations with Elliott Roosevelt were seized December 3, 1934, by the Nye Committee, but not made public by that Committee.

While that rewritten lead was hot on the wires to Chicago, Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota Republican who likes to lead crusades against traffickers in munitions as "Merchants of Death," was reading *The Sun* in his room in the Hotel New Yorker. When he finished, he called *The Sun's* City Editor, dictated, in part:

"The matter was before our Committee, but never in any such detail as appears in this published article. . . . I do insist that if the information in its present published form and detail had been before our committee, there would have been insistence upon a complete hearing and recording of facts."

Even then, other New York City newspapers refrained from printing the story *The Sun* took from *Aero Digest*. Press associations, too, that Monday night, ignored the story.

Back in Washington on Tuesday, the harrassed Senator scurried about gathering together Fokker's testimony made on September 12, 1935, when the Nye Committee was investigating munitions sales. There, reporters of the New York *Herald Tribune* and *Times* learned about as much of the purported Elliott Roosevelt-Fokker contract as was printed in *Aero Digest*, but, after much research, wrote nothing.

Telegraph Wires—With release of the Nye report, telegraph wires hummed. Washington Bureaus sent stories to *The Times* and *Herald Tribune*. The New York *American* carried an Associated Press dispatch, while the other Hearst morning paper, *Daily Mirror*, had one from Universal Service.

Now that they had this new source of information, press associations followed the United Press example of also carrying a categorical denial from Elliott Roosevelt.

In Washington, *The Post* led the paper with the Nye Committee release, also printing the voluminous text of Fokker's affidavit. The Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* printed special Washington Bureau stories. The Springfield *Union* ran an Associated Press dispatch. All that in the morning papers for October 7. In Oklahoma City, the Associated Press interviewed Elliott Roosevelt, who spluttered that "the history of this release and this story comes originally from Republican sources."

The $5,000 retainer, he added, went to one of the salesmen for his aviation organization, not into the Roosevelt pocket.

Furthermore, Russia never bought an air-plane from his firm.

Then, calling again on the Associated Press on October 7, the forthright Senator Nye did not grin, but merely buried the story stirred up by *The Aero Digest* with:

"Since no sales were made, it is obvious that the President's son did nothing illegal, and so far as the Munitions Committee is concerned, the incident is closed."

That is the story of a story.

SAFE AT HOME? Domestic Hazards Responsible for 30 Per Cent. of Accidental Deaths

Safe at home! One of the 9,000 weary delegates to last week's National Safety Conference at Atlantic City—call him Everett K. Seymour of Omaha—slid his car into the garage and sank back upon the cushion with a sigh of relief before picking up his bags to go into the house.

It had been an alarming week. Mr. Seymour had heard, in a flood of other figures released over twenty acres of floor space in Atlantic City's $15,000,000 auditorium and in separate meetings in near-by hotels, that before the year was out accidents, boosted by the summer's heat wave, would have caused 110,000 deaths in the United States, an increase of 10,000 over last year and an all-time high. Non-fatal accidents would add up to 9,500,000 and would cost $3,800,000 in property damage, wage loss and medical expense.

The National Safety Council's problem was to find ways to cut this toll. Organized twenty-five years ago by a group of iron and steel engineers to educate mill workers to be careful, it has since spread to nearly all industries, to public officials concerned with highway safety and to insurance men.

Abroad and at Home—Mr. Seymour could be excused for a little apprehension when he hopped into an air-plane for the flight to Omaha. And there was reason for caution after his wife met him at the air-field for the automobile drive to the house.

But how safe was Mr. Seymour at home?

He faced 266 times the danger there that he did in the plane. On the basis of previous records, only one out of every 6,378 persons who travel by air this year will meet mishap. But one out of every twenty-five persons will be hurt near his own fireside, and one of every 250 will die. More injuries than from automobile accidents and almost as many deaths was the prospect. Almost twice as many persons—31,500—met accidental death in the supposed security of their homes last year as were fatally injured in all kinds of gainful employment. They accounted for more than 30 per cent. of all accidental deaths. So Mr. Seymour faced these possibilities:

Garage—If he neglected to turn off his motor and tarried too long that night, carbon monoxid might have claimed him as one of the thousand gas poisoning victims.

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Hallway—Inside the hall, Mr. Seymour might trip on a rug or stumble on a stair. Two-thirds of all fatal home injuries come from falls or burns. More persons die from slipping on floors, rugs and stairs, falling while getting in and out of bed, or while sitting down or getting up from chairs than from all other home causes.

Since Mr. Seymour is still in his forties the odds for him are a little better. In the age group over sixty-five more than twice as many persons are killed in home accidents as in motor vehicle accidents. Under five years of age the relative importance of home accidents is even greater—approximately five times as many home fatalities as motor vehicle accidents.

Living-Room—Follow Mr. Seymour on through the house the night of his return. The living-room offers its perils—waxed floors, small rugs, burning cigarette stubs, loosely hanging pictures, sparks from the fireplace, radio antennae inviting lightning—all these have taken their toll in life and limb. Twenty per cent. of home accidents occur in the living-room.

Kitchen—The dining-room, by comparison, is a haven, but Mr. Seymour may be taking his life in his hands by going into the kitchen for a snack before retiring. Careless opening of cans or bottles, broken hardware, boiling teakettles, sharp knives, escaping gas await him there. This is the scene of 56 per cent. of the fatal burns in the home and 11 per cent. of the fatal falls.

The responsibility may be indirect. The National Safety Council tells of one woman who ran from her cookstove, blinded by smoke, into the street, where an automobile struck and killed her.

Bath—The bath-room is not the most dangerous room in the house, contrary to widespread belief, but Mr. Seymour needs to watch his step there. Poisonings, largely through grasping the wrong bottle from the medicine chest, kill about 1,700 a year. Mr. Seymour may not have known about Uscher Schupack of Brooklyn, who swallowed his toothbrush while hiccoughing. And he could not rely on being as lucky as Beulah Hopkins of Gary, Indiana, who slipped on a cake of soap, was catapulted through a window and dropped three floors to a happy landing on a sand pile. Electrocution from touching sockets with wet hands stared him in the face.

Safe in Bed?—More fatal falls occur in the bed-room than in any other part of the house—39 per cent. of them. If Mr. Seymour smokes in bed he stands a chance of being one of the 6,000 fatally burned at home. And mechanical suffocation, usually of infants helpless under blankets in their cribs, means 900 bed-room deaths.

ELECTION ODDS: Landon Backers Reported Waiting for More Favorable Chances

With the World's Series past, American betters are fingering wallets for the Presidential election. Some honest-to-goodness figuring but little real money has appeared, altho commissioners throughout the country report increased activity which may break into four-figure dollars any day.

Patient betting *entrepreneurs* wish some one would "put up or shut up" for the Landon forces. But Republican money is being cagy; why cover anything at 2-1, they ask, when, in a few weeks, odds may be forced up to 3-1 and every one can go on a spree?

The New York Stock Exchange asked that there be no election betting on the floor, so Wall Street has retired behind closed doors to wager bank-rolls.

Wall Street odds started at even money in January, climbed to 6-5 and 7½-5 on Roosevelt in June, then mounted to 8-5. The morning after radio speeches by Knox, Roosevelt and Al Smith, the odds shot up to 12-5, with Republican money slinking into dark corners. Most bets are still in the hundreds.

Sum Goes Begging—Arde Bulova, watch magnate, has $200,000 at 2-1 on the President. Except for $18,000 at 9-5, the sum remains uncovered.

Heywood Broun, prowling the Belmont race-track, was convinced odds would be 3-1 or 4-1 on Roosevelt as the election neared.

The Democratic National Committee had money up for 2-1 and 3-1 on its leader, and there were two nibbles. But neither party showed up with any money.

Much Eastern money is reported heading for California to place on Landon. There is even money up in San Francisco that Roosevelt carries the State by 275,000 and the Bay City by 50,000. Also even money that Landon separately carries New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Also even money that Roosevelt carries California, Washington and Oregon.

In Seattle there is plenty of Roosevelt money. Betting is even that Roosevelt carries New York State by 150,000 and Washington (State) by 50,000.

From Syracuse, New York, Denber Sinkins, President of the Investors Research Bureau, Inc., places a different interpretation on Lloyd's latest insurance figures. The English concern had asked £286 to insure £350 in case Roosevelt is not reelected. A London brokerage firm interpreted this as 3-2 on Roosevelt. Mr. Sinkins maintains it is in reality 4½-1 on Landon.

Meanwhile no London brokers can be found to quote odds against Roosevelt. They will quote thirty-three guineas per cent. against Landon.

Election Betting Odds

Washington, D. C.: 9-5, Roosevelt. Small bets.

New York: Wall Street, 12-5, Roosevelt. Jack Doyle: 8-5, Roosevelt. Robert Greene: 9-5 offered, 11-5 asked; Roosevelt. Arde Bulova: 2-1, Roosevelt.

London brokers: 2-1, Roosevelt.

Los Angeles: 2-1, Roosevelt.

San Francisco: Corbett's Inc: 2-1, Roosevelt. Tom Kyne: 11-5, Roosevelt.

Detroit: 8-5, Roosevelt.

St. Louis: Charles Burke: 1-3 against Roosevelt. 2-1 against Landon.

Chicago: 9-5 Roosevelt (Landon money waiting for 3-1).

Seattle: 2-1 and 9-5 Roosevelt.

COLUMNISTS LOOK AT THE RECORDS

They Comment on New Deal Policies and Shifts in Sentiment

Paul Mallon, North American Newspaper Alliance, in 300 newspapers: "The farm division of the Democratic campaign organization is having a hectic time inside trying to stamp out fanciful farm atrocity rumors. One St. Louis woman complained she sat hungry on the banks of the Missouri, with a starving child, watching AAA officials drive chickens and turkeys into the river. Something is certainly wrong with this one, because the AAA had nothing to do with chickens and turkeys. . . .

"Most famous is the predicament of the poor widow who lived on her farm alone saving every penny. One day she killed two hogs for her own use, whereupon two AAA officials came out from behind the house, taxed her $18, took the hogs away and left her to starve. The widow's tale has appeared in various sections . . . but the widow herself has never been located.

"Around the Agriculture Department, they blame Walt Disney more than any one else for the unpopularity of the AAA. Disney created his animated cartoon of the Three Little Pigs at about the time Mr. Roosevelt came to the White House. Shortly thereafter, in the fall of '33, the AAA conducted its famous piglet slaughter. Public opinion creators in the AAA say if Disney had not promoted human characteristics for pigs no more tears would have been wept for them than for cotton plowed under."

Mark Sullivan, New York *Herald Tribune* Syndicate, in seventy-five newspapers: "For the distrust which many feel about the Administration's fiscal practises, there is one reason easy for the average man to grasp. The country has seen Mr. Roosevelt appoint many fiscal advisers and officials—and has presently seen those fiscal advisers resign. The list includes Mr. James P. Warburg, who resigned and has written books and articles declaring that President Roosevelt's fiscal practises are dangerous to an extreme degree. The list includes Mr. Lewis Douglas, whom Mr. Roosevelt appointed Director of the Budget, who resigned and who has since written and spoken as Mr. Warburg has.

"The list includes Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, whose skill and experience Mr. Roosevelt described in lofty terms, but who resigned and has followed the others in expressing grave apprehension. The list includes Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, a high-minded and able banker whom Mr. Roosevelt appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury, but who resigned and, like others, has uttered a serious warning."

David Lawrence, New York *Sun* and 160 other newspapers: "I met a prominent man from the Southland to-day who has never voted anything but the Democratic ticket in his life, and during the course of his conversation he said:

"'I am going to vote the straight Democratic ticket this year, too, which means I'm going to vote for Governor Landon.'

"The foregoing typifies the strength of the national movement of Jeffersonian Democrats which has its headquarters here [in St. Louis] and which is insisting that Mr. Roosevelt has departed from the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party."

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HUNGARY LOSES DICTATORIAL PREMIER

Death of Goemboes May Affect Alliances and Fight for Throne

Hungary is by all odds the most feudal State in Europe. Count Michael Karolyi established a short-lived Socialist-*bourgeois* Republic there after the War in 1918. Bela Kun, who followed him, set up a Communist State. But the Magyar nobles succeeded in bringing back an almost medieval kingdom—without a king—under the regency of Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

In Budapest, the Margrave George Pallavicini, Legitimist leader who favors Archduke Otto, still proudly refuses to shake hands with men of lesser birth. He ran for office once, and during the campaign clasped the hands of humble voters, but since his defeat he has returned to the customs of the proud old days. In country districts at election time, brightly-costumed peasants follow a tradition nearly as ancient. Under the eyes of aristocrats who own their little farms, they cast their votes in a loud voice—and if they are wise, they support their landowner's choice.

Powerful Premier—That inhabitants of towns and cities enjoy the comparative protection of a secret ballot, and some semblance of political parties, they owe to Gen. Julius Goemboes, fifty, the Premier who died of kidney trouble in a sanatorium near Munich, Germany, last week.

Of the ninety-five liberal points Goemboes adopted as a platform when his National Union Party swung him into office four years ago, the secret ballot was his greatest achievement. Most of his social program was swamped under the country's general lethargy. But to the mass of the people, he had a further distinction: Goemboes formed the first Hungarian Cabinet which did not include an aristocrat.

Even as a youngster, he upset precedent. The son of a poor country schoolmaster, he had no reason to look forward to a brilliant career in Emperor Franz Josef's Army. Yet he studied at an officers' school in Vienna, and there outraged his teachers by announcing that, should the issue arise, he would fight the Hapsburgs in defense of his native Hungary.

The issue did arise. In October, 1921, the exiled King-Emperor Karl and sad-eyed Zita arrived in Hungary by air-plane. Young monarchists flocked to a remote castle to swear allegiance, and the whole Seventy-first Regiment went over to Karl's cause. Goemboes, an almost unknown thirty-five-year-old captain, got the news in Budapest. Jumping on a railway hand-car, he rode all night rounding up the opposition. In the first clash with the Royalists, he was successful. Karl, not wanting the throne at the price of bloodshed, returned to exile.

Maker of Treaties—Goemboes was of German descent, and a Protestant in a country where Roman Catholics outnumber them more than three to one. His first act on coming to the Premiership was to swing the country away from the French sphere of influence toward Mussolini. In a few months, he had wangled favorable trade treaties from Italy and Austria.

Later, he lined up with the German Nazis. In innumerable forests in Germany and Hungary, he bagged boars, and less tangible diplomatic game, with Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Reich Aid Minister and number two Nazi.

For a time, he swung toward the Mussolini brand of Fascism himself—and earned from a witty Hungarian the nickname "Goemboelini." He built up the National Defense League after the Trianon Treaty limited Hungary's Army to 35,000 men, and made it a strong civil guard which helped keep the Regent in the gray palace above the murky Danube.

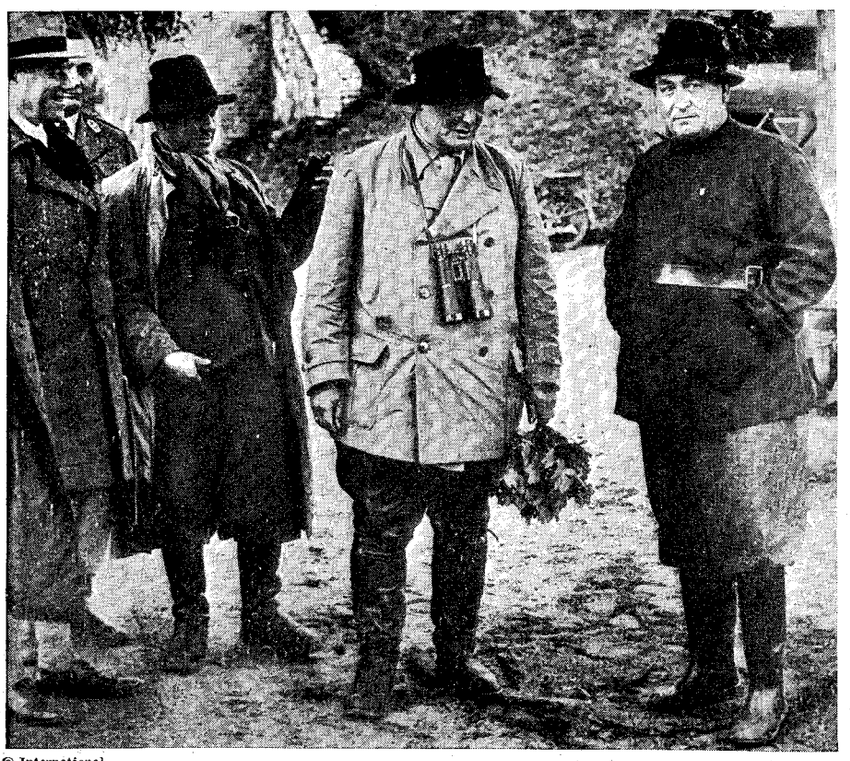
Then he formed the less militaristic Awakened Hungary society, an organization of several hundred thousand young men with whose aid he abolished Masonic orders, fought Communists, and left other political parties with what has been called a "shadowy existence."

For a time he was mildly anti-Semitic, altho his first wife, whom he divorced and remarried on the death of his second choice, came of a Viennese Jewish family.

Press Comment—For all his Fascist leanings, Goemboes was no dictator. He rather resembled, the *Christian Science Monitor* said, "the genial, forceful type of political boss in American politics." The New York *Herald Tribune* gave him higher praise: "It was his special distinction that in an era of dictatorships it could be said of him that he was the man who could, but would not be a dictator." He had the heart of a democrat, thought that newspaper's Heinrich Diez.

German officials, joining Herr Hitler, who flew from Berlin to pay the dead man honor at Munich, hoped his death would not weaken their ties with the Hungarian ally. Kolomon Daranyi, named Acting Premier by Horthy, is a weak liberal follower of Goemboes who did not share his predecessor's enthusiasm for the Reich. If Count Stephen Bethlen, who ruled the country for the ten years ending in 1931, draws power in the political mixup, Hungary can expect closer ties with the Count's English friends.

To Legitimists and young Otto, the death of Goemboes meant one fewer obstacle in their almost unattainable dream of installing the pretender in the palace on the Danube. For Goemboes proclaimed that the next king of Hungary would not be an Austrian, but a Magyar.



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Goemboes (right) and Goering (center): hunters of diplomatic victories as well as game

TEMPEST IN VIENNA: Fey and Starhemberg Clash Again and Heimwehr Members Resign

One night last month, about sixty members of the Heimwehr, Austria's Fascist private army, met for a quiet *Bierabend*. Over their beer-mugs, they elected Maj. Emil Fey, former Vice-Chancellor, Heimwehr commander of the Vienna district.

The Government and the country tensely awaited the results of their "insurrection." For the election was a deliberate blow at Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, the organization's high chief, who had placed one of his own minions in the post. Five years ago, the handsome young nobleman won his leadership through the intrigues of the hard-bitten Major.

Hitlerite—Before that, Starhemberg had been a follower of Adolf Hitler and a participant in the Munich beer-hall *putsch*. Fleeing German police, the Prince escaped to his native Tyrol. Gradually he lost sympathy for the Nazi cause, partly through jealousy of *Der Fuehrer*, it is said, and partly because he feared that National Socialism would prove almost as fatal as Marxism to his vast estates.

Back in Austria, he flung himself enthusiastically into the Heimwehr, then a semi-military organization of anti-Socialist War veterans pledged to defend the Czech,

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Acme, Wide World Photos

Control of the Heimwehr causes conflict of personalities in Austria. Major Emil Fey (upper left) challenges Prince von Starhemberg (upper right) to duel

Yugoslav and Italian borders. With his charm, lineage (he springs from a family ennobled centuries before the Hapsburgs came from Switzerland to rule the land) and wealth, Starhemberg shot up through Heimwehr ranks with incredible rapidity. Impulsive and energetic, he poured about $3,000,000 into the cause, altho to raise it he had to mortgage his twenty estates and thirteen castles to the last moat. Then he drew on Mussolini for additional funds.

Lyric Fascist—Last spring, when Vice-Chancellor in Kurt Schuschnigg's Cabinet, the Prince sent his Italian benefactor a telegram of congratulation on the Ethiopian conquest. In characteristically exuberant fashion, he managed to pack seven lyrical references to Fascism into his message.

While the Prince remained loyal to *Il Duce*, Fey swerved toward the Reich last summer, when the Austro-German Treaty was signed, and flirted with Austrian Nazis. As for his standing in Austria, he can count on the help of monarchists anxious, like him, to place the Archduke Otto of Hapsburg on an Austrian throne. Moreover, among the 50,000 Heimwehr men, he can depend on the support of thousands angry because they have received no pay since last spring, when Mussolini's African expenses forced him to cut down on his contributions to his Austrian protégés.

Election Damned—Starhemberg, furious that Fey had won the Vienna commandership, damned the election as illegal, arguing that it took place at a social gathering and not at a business meeting. In a sharply worded communiqué, he expelled Fey from the organization and threatened to take like action against any member who so much as spoke to his rival. Altho the threat smacked of a small boys' quarrel, half of Vienna membership resigned.

Chancellor Schuschnigg took no part in the Heimwehr row, apparently preferring to let dog eat dog. Mussolini let it be understood he expected the Government to back the Prince. Austrians nervously looked for the bitter rivalry of the two leaders to flare into a Heimwehr war.

But Fey, stinging under the charge of cowardice, boasted hotly that the whole country knew his patriotism. "Not hundreds but thousands of times," he proclaimed, "have I risked my life for my country, and I have been six times wounded."

Then, cheerfully risking a seventh injury, he challenged Prince Starhemberg to a duel.

MEXICAN FEMINISTS:

Fiery Leader of Embattled Señoritas Wins an Assurance

Older Mexican peasants who look up to President Lázaro Cárdenas as the "Agrarian Messiah" still remember the heroic exploits of Emiliano Zapata, their most revered revolutionist—the John the Baptist of the land-parceling movement whose fruits they are beginning to taste.

Lean-faced, gaunt and blazing-eyed, Zapata and his 10,000 stalwarts used fire and sword to battle for reforms, stirring the whole country with his burning words:

"If we merely clamor, they won't pay any attention to us. Let us destroy, destroy, destroy, until they are forced to give us what we want."

Fiery Appeal—Last week, with the words of his late chief still ringing in his ears, President Cárdenas recalled his promise of a year ago, when he publicly stated that the Government would consider giving Mexican women equal political rights, as he read the fiery manifesto of Ana Maria Zapata, daughter of the agrarian pioneer:

"Feminism is a barometer and serves to evaluate the quality of justice esteemed by men. Feminism is a defender of the rights of the workers and farmers, yet we are told that women occupy only a secondary place and that we must assume our rights 'little by little.'

"No one of our leaders—Hidalgo, Bolivar, Madero, nor my father, Emiliano Zapata—has spoken of freeing men only from slavery. Concretely, Mr. President, Senators and Deputies, we demand immediately the reform of Article 37 of the Electoral Law of Federal Powers."

Determined Fighter—Inheriting her father's grim tenacity, the comely, twenty-one-year-old señorita deluged Mexico's Congressmen with copies of the manifesto. With her sharp, determined chin very much in evidence, she stumped Pueblo State for new members in the *Union de Majeres Americanas* (Union of American Women). Founded by Mexico's outstanding suffragist, Señora Margarita Rotiles de Mendoza, who represented her country at the Montevideo Pan-American Conference two years ago, the organization claims 10,000 members in Mexico and 200,000 in its various branches throughout the Western hemisphere.

Upholding the principles of the Union, similar bodies sprang up in Mexico last year, including the League of Women's Rights and the League for Feminine Action, whose followers proudly point to the treaties signed by Cuba, Uruguay, Paraguay and Ecuador at the Montevideo Conference, extending suffrage to women.

At the present time, only Mexican women who are members of the National Revolutionary Party (the government group), or those who hold government jobs are eligible to vote. Suffragists, however, insist that mostly in protest against this discrimination last April only about 5,000 in this class voted in the Federal District, where Mexico City is situated, during the primary elections for a Senatorial candidate. In the Provinces, eligible women were said to have abstained from voting.

Señorita Zapata insists, however, that the Constitution of Mexico does not deprive women of the vote, that only the electoral laws have to be changed. She affirms that the Constitution merely defines citizenship as an inherent right of all Mexicans who are eighteen years of age, if married, and twenty-one, if unmarried, and earning an honest living.

Examples Cited—Claiming for her sex a full share in speeding up the success of the Cárdenas progressive régime, Señorita Zapata cites the rôle played by her whilom sisters during the Mexican Revolution. Known as *soldaderas*, they fought side by side with their men and paved the way for the establishment of the National Revolutionary Party.

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SPANISH VOLCANO: Victory Eruptions Threaten to Destroy Peace of Europe

After smoldering fitfully below the Pyrenees for weeks, the Spanish volcano last week threatened to erupt all over Europe. The dread spectacle of fleets of Soviet bombers hurtling boundaries of five nations in last-minute succor to Madrid's crumbling defense was forecast in an ultimatum from Moscow.

Regardless of the peril of embroiling all Europe in the civil war, Moscow flatly accused Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany of covertly floating guns and ammunitions and flying planes to the Spanish insurgents, threatened to aid Madrid's Leftists openly unless it was stopped, left Rome silent, Berlin denying, London gasping, Geneva completely aghast.

In Spain, Insurgent Commander-in-Chief and Dictator Francisco Franco, without batting an eyelash, continued his terrific drive northward against Madrid from Toledo, lashing the Leftist outposts with roaring air-plane and artillery barrages as his 20,000 Moors and Foreign Legionnaires stormed the countryside.

To make good his boast of taking Madrid by the middle of this month, he ordered his airmen to spray the capital with handbills advising the defenders to surrender or die. With the object of destroying the Government's food-way to the east coast of Valencia, his bombers rained destruction on the railway station of Aranjuez, twenty-eight miles southeast of Madrid, and were driven off only after Leftist antiaircraft guns swung into action.

Stymied Troops—At first short of rifles and ammunition, which arrived late last week through the Portuguese corridor from Lisbon, his western forces moved into action but were stymied when they tried to sweep into Navalperal, which guards the highway leading to his main objective.

At Burgos, seat of the Provincial Insurgent Government, the Fascists jubilated over the capture of Almorax and Escalona, important connecting links between the Rightist armies in the Maqueda-Santa Cruz sector and at San Martin, farther north. Avidly they reread the news that a nine-mile advance toward Madrid had gained them the towns of Huescas, Fuensalida, Portillo, Quismondo and Santa Cruz.

Still unable to beat off the miners' siege at Oviedo, in the Asturias northwestward, Gen. Emilio Mola dispatched 2,000 of his fierce Moors to rescue the beleaguered town from the attack of the last few days.

In Madrid, the government forces dug in for a stubborn resistance, frenziedly unloading car-loads of foodstuffs from Valencia and Barcelona, while they prepared to defend it with additional militiamen promised by the Catalonian and Basque Provinces, which gaily celebrated their autonomy last week. Feverishly militiamen and women, mostly youths, dug trenches, laid concrete artillery emplacements, strung barbed-wire fences and set up machine-gun pill-boxes on street corners, boasting that they would resist to the last ditch. At the same time, the military tribunals continued their trials of Fascist and Royalist prisoners, dragged thither by Reds. The number of executed Rightists in Madrid alone was said to have reached 5,000.

Hurriedly, Premier Francisco Largo Caballero called the Cabinet into a lengthy session, announcing curtly to newspaper correspondents that they met to consider "police measures for the interior of Madrid." At the same time, President Manuel Azaña promulgated measures decreeing seizure of lands formerly held by Insurgents "directly or indirectly concerned" with the civil war.

Between heat-flashes caused by Moscow's threat, French and British naval and military men added up new dangers inherent for them in Franco's apparently imminent victory.

What bargain Franco made for German and Italian aid they did not know. That he was intensely grateful for that aid he had himself declared. What form the benefactors would wish his gratitude to take was only too evident.

Mussolini has long itched for a base in the Balearic Isles athwart France's line of communications between Marseilles and Algiers. Germany longs for a spot at which she could moor her war-ships, shelter her submarines, land her seaplanes and look Gibraltar squarely in the eye.

News the day of the Moscow ultimatum was that seamen from the Nazi cruiser *Leipzig* had paraded the Swastika through the streets of La Corunna with Franco's soldiers, celebrating Insurgent victories, and that they later landed rifles and machine-guns and openly distributed them to the Spanish Fascists. That news forecast freedom at Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, for German planes and U-boats.

From the Balearics, equally startling reports showed Italian officers practically in command already.

Problem for France—Looking forward to the very great possibility of a general war, it was glaringly apparent that with Germany at Ceuta or Melilla, and Italy in the Islands, France would have the utmost difficulty bringing from Sénégal, Morocco and Algeria the 200,000 white and native troops counted on as essential. Sénégalese and Moroccans she might bring up by the longer route, Casablanca to Bordeaux; but Algeria probably would be isolated.

Great Britain's predicament in such an event would be more perilous. Italy, already fortifying the tiny island of Pantelleria in the narrow passage between Sicily and Tunis, as well as another at the far end of the Red Sea, could, with the Germans opposite Gibraltar and an Italian base in the Balearics, cut what Britain calls her "life-line," could close the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, cut off Egypt, and force the Empire to bring her troops and raw materials by the long route around the Cape of Good Hope.

That either France or Great Britain would accept placidly so obvious a menace to their vital lines of communication no observer believes for a moment. Triumph of Franco's cause, provided Moscow's latest fireworks do not precipitate matters, will inevitably signal the beginning of a mobilization of diplomatic pressure and displays of military and naval power beside which Britain's last lamentable, and unsuccessful, demonstration in the Mediterranean was a puny prelude.

One thing only seemed certain. Identity of vital interests in the Mediterranean was last week drawing Britain and France together in a degree of united effort such as has not been seen since November 11, 1918.

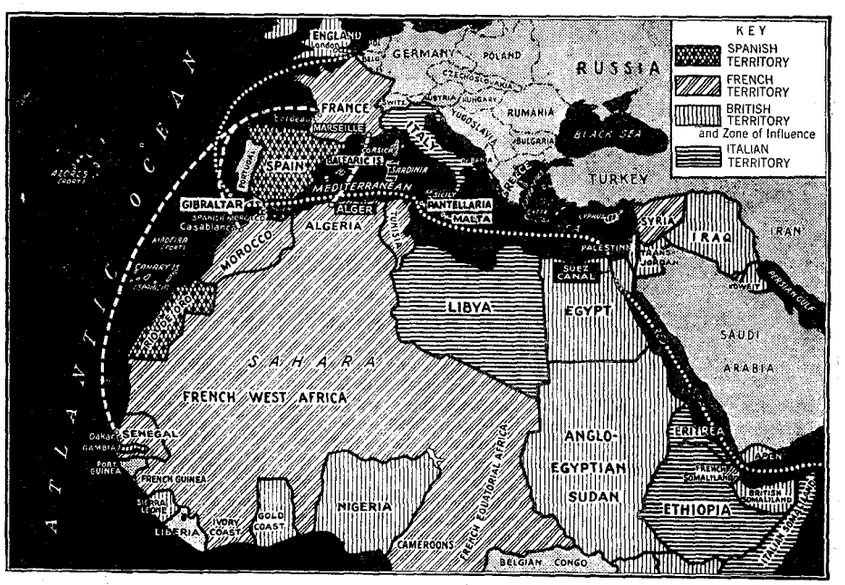
Spain, completely unimportant in international affairs since 1898, land of no possible consequence to the rest of the Continent, which pleased itself by saying "Europe ends at the Pyrenees" was, as Franco neared Madrid, becoming the chief menace to the two greatest Empires of the world.

DEVILISH CHANCES: French Guiana Convicts Take Them, Objecting to Home Prisons

Oaths were hissed under tropic palms last week. Pickaxes struck sparks, and shovels rang angrily against the stones.

Six thousand hard-bitten, sun-blackened felons toiling half-naked in the labor camps of French Guiana, real name of France's much publicized "Devil's Island," had heard the news.

Blum's Leftist Government is sending out a commission to report on them, is determined to abolish the tropical prison hell,



From New York *Times*

Equilibrium in the Mediterranean is endangered by post civil war settlements

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bring its inmates home to France. Many cursed the prospect.

Not that they loved *The Bagne*, as they call their prison home. But if they go home to France it will be to French penitentiaries with high stone walls. They will serve their sentences out.

In the jungle-camps of *The Bagne*, escape is always, if not immediately, possible just around the corner. And it is notorious that few of Guiana's hardened men, given the option, would exchange the possibility of *La Belle* (escape) with its attendant perils for comfortable cells in which they know they will stay the limit of the law.

Last week, five emaciated, bearded, famished living skeletons, floating willy-nilly on the powerful current of the Orinoco, drifted in an open boat to the beach near Port of Spain in England's Trinidad.

All felons, two were convicted murderers; two of them Frenchmen, one a Corsican, one a Belgian, one Italian. To evade return to the unescapable penal structures of France, they had risked a fourteen-day flight in a wabbly dugout canoe bought from jungle Indians.

Hurricane Victims—Two days out, last month's hurricane caught them, swamped them, washed overboard their food and water, lashed them with stinging rain and howling wind, left them, after four days of bailing, burning with thirst under eight days of blistering sun.

They knew that since they had survived that 800 miles of open sea, the way to freedom was open.

Before 1930, Trinidad would have coldly extradited them back to Guiana, to six months' punishment in solitary cellar cells. But in a mood of mercy aroused by a book and a film about *The Bagne* six years ago, Trinidad became a refuge for *rescapés*.

It allowed them a month's respite in which to recuperate and provided a Salvation Army shelter with a missionary. When the five were rested, shaved and dressed, they were taken before Trinidad's judge. He read an article from a "convention of 1876" permitting him to liberate such men as they, in the custody of the "Army."

But the Army has to get them out of Trinidad in thirty days. Time was when passing steamships took a few on board; but skippers have grown hard-hearted. More recently, the Army has collected old lifeboats, found old sails, and even, if the French-Consul is to be believed, provided what he calls false passports.

Set Adrift—When the island Government grows impatient, the convicts are packed, with food, water, lights and a little money, into the boats; towed by constabulary launches seven miles to sea, there set adrift.

To ordinary men not an alluring prospect, the *rescapés* adore it. Haiti, where French is spoken, is a mere 1,045 miles away. Colombia, if they have or can obtain by any means $400 in cash, will receive them as immigrants.

Venezuela's coast is long, unguarded. Once ashore, other *rescapés* can be blackmailed into providing hideaways.

A wave of uneasiness is sweeping the coasts of French Guiana's neighbors as *bagnard*-breaks for last-chance liberty threaten epidemic proportions.

Established in 1852 as a prison colony for felons, Guiana received 18,000 prisoners in the first fifteen years. First wide publicity was given by the long imprisonment of Captain Dreyfus. Awaiting transfer now from France to *The Bagne*, but destined never to see it, are the three political assassins convicted of shooting Yugoslav King Alexander and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou at Marseilles in October, 1934.

"Any one can escape who has the nerve," ventured an American ex-doughboy who did it. He served only six months of an eight-year sentence for cracking a French wine-shop keeper's skull with a bottle and robbing the till.

LABOR NAPOLEON: Bevin Rises to Leadership of British Trades Unions

It was twelve years ago that Ernest Bevin, burly, broad-faced ex-laborer, made the reputation which has since boosted him to the Presidency of the British Trades Union Congress. Because union workers outnumber other Laborites five to one, and supply practically all its funds, his leadership makes him the most important behind-the-scenes figure in the Party, which last week held its annual convention at Edinburgh, Scotland.

His nickname, "the dockers' K. C.," also dates from the 1924 incident. At that time Bevin had 100,000 dock-workers out on strike for a two-shilling a day raise and stable employment. The negotiators called in Prof. Arthur L. Bowley, of the University of London, Britain's foremost statistician and an authority on living costs.

Armed with impressive charts, he quoted involved figures indicating the cost of maintaining a docker, his wife and two children. "How much margarine?" Bevin asked sharply. "How much bread? How much tea?"

At the next session Bevin unrolled a newspaper parcel and placed a docker's weekly food supply on the mahogany conference table. It was a pitiful little heap —two loaves of bread, a spot of margarine, a pinch of tea. Even more horrified than the Professor, the dock company directors granted a shilling raise and assurance of a full week's work.

Lime House Veteran—Bevin was then secretary of the country's largest single union, the Transport and General Workers' Union. The district he controlled took in Limehouse, a Thamesside constituency which always goes Labor in an election, because all its residents belong to the union.

They must, otherwise they can neither get work at London docks nor keep their heads safe from the blows of organized laborers. Maj. Clement R. Attlee, who has represented the division in Parliament since 1922, won the leadership of the Labor Party through Bevin's mighty support.

A principal issue before last week's labor conference was the formation of a union with the Communists, similar to France's Popular Front. Reds are rare in Britain—they have only one member in the Commons and an estimated membership of 10,000.

Yet the rank and file of Laborites want them included to offset the influence of *bourgeois* leaders like Attlee and Herbert Morrison, brilliant party doctrinaire; fearing they might conceivably follow in the "renegade" tradition of Ramsey MacDonald, who formed a Cabinet with Tory Ministers.

Bevin, however, is a Right-wing union man rather like William Green of the American Federation of Labor. The Britisher will have no truck with Communists, and expels them from influential posts as fast as they get them. By his clever maneuvering, the conference voted three to one to turn down the union.

Arms Favored—By the same amazing plurality, delegates, relinquishing the Party's time-honored insistence on disarmament, voted to support a rearming program, in view of the "threatening attitude of dictatorships."

Bitter attacks centered on Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascists, who last week tried to parade through London's Jewish district, inspiring a riot in which 268 persons were

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Bobbies silence a demonstrator for Fascism in London's East End

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Maj. C. R. Atlee addressing British Labor rally

injured before police intervened to stop the parade.

By a unanimous vote, the Party upbraided the Government for permitting the demonstration, and demanded the abolition of private armies and political uniforms.

Their appeal failed to move Sir John Simon, Home Secretary. "Democracy does not mean that the side we approve of is at liberty to do what it pleases while the side we do not approve of must be dealt with by repressive measures . . . . I take the view that the Fascist doctrine is as un-English and as unwanted as the Communist doctrine." Any legal ban, he argued, must apply to both.

Next, the conference took up the dynamite-laden question of supporting the government non-intervention policy toward Spain, where Leftists, engaged in a death struggle to save their State, had appealed for Labor's aid. Bevin has all along thrown his influence toward upholding Stanley Baldwin's foreign policy, and he stood behind a motion to support him now.

Plea for Madrid—Sir Charles Trevelyan, formerly Secretary of the Board of Education, urged that Spain, with her Rightists armed by Fascist Germany and Italy, be permitted to buy arms in Britain—her right under international law. "International law is dead!" Bevin exclaimed.

Sir Charles grew bitter: "When the next great war begins, and Japan and Germany combine to crush Russia, I hope the Labor movement in this country will have something more tangible to send to the victims than their sympathy and a few thousand pounds with which to buy bandages and chocolate."

But Bevin's ranks held firm. Again the conference voted for his policy, and the Government's three to one.

Later, however, delegates succumbed to an emotional appeal from Señora Isabelle Palencia, a Left-wing member of the Spanish Parliament.

Her appeal for arms came in perfect English, burred with the accent of her Scottish mother. Workmen cheered and wept when she finished, and their loud demands that the arms ban be lifted echoed throughout the hall.

CALM WAR-LORD: Chiang Decides Not to Hurry in China's Many Crises

In the midst of his most hectic week, slim, shifty Chiang Kai-shek suddenly decided not to hurry.

With his generals (many of them illiterate former coolies) clamoring for their monthly loyalty "retainers," with the twenty-seventh anniversary of the nationalist movement calling for some sort of celebration, with a new constitution waiting to be triumphantly proclaimed (but with Japan's occupation of troubled cities making the triumph appear pretty shabby) Generalissimo Chiang lolled in his summer home.

After allowing Nippon's peremptory Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe to fidget a fortnight in Nanking, Chiang came down from his cool veranda on Purple Mountain to resume his old policy of "resisting by yielding."

At Nanking, he let Kawagoe wait another day while he set the stage.

During practically all the daylight hours, he sat his mount while his own crack army, world's largest purchaser of American arms, ammunition, air-planes ($782,119 worth), for the second successive month, clumped by in smart (for China) uniforms, supported by rumbling tanks, artillery, antiaircraft guns, with half a million dollars' worth of new American planes roaring overhead.

Rally of Leaders—Thus offsetting in the minds of his countrymen Japan's display of force at Pakhoi, Shanghai, Hankow and Fengtai, Chiang further built up prestige by summoning Chinese leaders from all over China, increased the funds for the twenty-seventh anniversary fun and fireworks, and, through spokesmen, issued mouth-filling proclamations.

"Under no circumstances will China yield," said one, slurring over the word, "completely" at the end of the sentence. To the initiate, this meant that Chiang was ready to yield a lot, provided he were allowed to "save his face."

"China will go to war rather than yield further territorial aggrandizement to Japan," snapped another.

Since Japan had made it plain that vulgar territorial aggrandizement was what she did *not* want, that one looked like readiness to cede the right to build two railways, to work the Shansi coal-mines, to raise cotton in North China as England raises it in "free" Egypt, to mine the iron in Chahar Province, to build irrigation and flood control dams and canals, to reestablish trade between Manchukuo and North China.

Trading Demand—"Negotiations must be on a give-and-take basis," another Chinese spokesman said.

Protests comparing Japan's recent demands to the famous twenty-one demands of 1915 recalled that even these, gruffly made, subject, as is everything in the East, to "give-and-take," were never meant to be, and never were, enforced.

Stage set, overture finished, the curtain rose. Scene, tea for two at the residence of Chinese Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung.

"Merely social . . . absolutely informal . . . no negotiations," said the explanations issued to clarify the drama.

Acme

Chiang Kai-shek prepares to "resist by yielding"

For ten minutes short of two hours, the Generalissimo and Ambassador Kawagoe "gossiped" over cup after cup of Doctor Kung's best brew; and tho officially they chattered only of trivialities, both departed beaming with satisfaction.

Kawagoe was elated. "A momentous chapter in relations between China and Japan. The Japanese now understand the Chinese position better," fairly sang his spokesman; adding that an "early peaceful settlement" seemed certain, that Japan would now decrease her present military pressure.

More reserved was Chiang's over-the-shoulder.

"Japan has receded greatly from her threatening attitude toward China. Outlook . . . much more optimistic."

Army Vetoes—In subsequent horse-trading, less purely informal and social, Kawagoe had to get enough to satisfy the army officers who got him his job by vetoing every other candidate Tokyo suggested for the embassy. If he yielded too much, "another chattering diplomat" would be retired.

Chiang had to preserve his pose as China's defender against foreign infringements, difficult because he got his power on an antiforeign ticket, and has consistently laid all China's ills, even those of his own mismanagement, to foreigners,

Most likely to upset the tea-cups were Chiang's own civilian, antiforeign, bombing, stabbing, shooting "blue shirt" terrorists, who once useful, now unmanageable, have become something of a Frankenstein monster.

Even while Chiang and Kawagoe smiled at each other over Doctor Kung's exquisite porcelain, an "unidentified terrorist" rolled a Chinese army bomb (dud) into a Japanese shop at Hankow 300 miles away.

Soldiers and Dollars—Chiang's war-lord generals prepared to make hay, dictating to their secretaries (Western educated Chinese youths who can find no other way of getting in the money), such missives as:

"I have 1,000,000 soldiers who have not been paid. I beg of you to send $10,000,000 to pay them."

Such demands, usually settled on a basis of one per cent. or less, arise to harass the Generalissimo whenever he is in

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a tight place. Failure to placate the warlords brings threats of wars on Japan.

Left alone, Chiang could make peace with Japan in an hour. Tokyo-educated, he knows Japan. Thrice in bad moments he has fled from his own people to take shelter in Tokyo. And to-day Tokyo prefers him as head of the Chinese State.

Few among the crowds parading and popping firecrackers in the Nanking anniversary celebration knew that their hero, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, twice before he died, asked for foreign intervention as the means of bringing order in China's chaos.

Almost no one was aware that in 1923, through Minister Jacob Gould Schurman, he begged Washington to arrange, with Paris, Berlin, London, Rome, a joint five-year occupation, and during it to organize army, police force and flood-control, and to set up and train a civilian administration.

The cost, he said, could easily be paid out of Chinese prosperity, which increases with astounding rapidity during even short periods of decent administration. No agreement being reached, the project fell through, to be renewed by Doctor Sun two months before he died, in 1925.

Chiang, always outwardly opposed to foreign intervention, is near approving intervention by Japan.

Acme

Only a few years ago the youths of Cuba tore down statues of Machado . . . to-day new uprisings occur as the Machadistas stage a comeback

CLASH IN CUBA: President Gomez Offends the Army; Colonel Batista Retaliates as Usual

More than the tornadoes which periodically sweep its balmy shores, Cuba fears the sporadic clashes between the civil and military powers that, for years, have disturbed its peace and made life perilous.

During the last three years, six Provisional and Constitutional Presidents have held ephemeral sway over the island's destiny, fighting a shadowy battle with a grim power behind the scenes—the army steam-roller which, with expert precision, through effective political wire-pulling, ruthless bombing, machine-gun fire and sudden police raids, rules supreme.

Last week, placid, bushy-browed President Miguel Mariano Gomez, hardly six months in office, keenly watched the three-year-old drama reenacted with subtle machination under his very nose. Highly cultured, liberal-minded, anxious to institute civil reforms and reopen the country's university, high schools and secondary schools, he found his task doubly hampered by a divided, balky Congress and a recalcitrant, underground opposition, traceable directly to Camp Columbia, military headquarters of Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of the Army Staff and virtually dictator of Cuban politics.

Too worldy-wise and diplomatic to voice an open protest, Gomez suffered the self-made Colonel to interview newspaper correspondents last week, and to assure them that he would not fear to head a dictatorship "for the good of the country."

Shrewd and overly-courteous, the thirty-five-year-old army head apologetically added that "the recent numerous detentions and seizures of arms, ammunition and dynamite had effectively broken up a planned terroristic campaign and revolutionary plot."

But Cubans, who know that Colonel Batista only talks when trouble is brewing, knew also that his words were directed at the House of Representatives, which had angrily convened and issued a ukase ordering President Gomez to investigate and demand punishment of the Havana police, also Batista's protégé, for the recent unconstitutional detention and alleged third-degree treatment of Representative José Grau Augero and other citizens accused of revolutionary conspiracy.

For thirty long hours, Augero had to answer police questions, and was only released when stony-eyed Col. José Pedraza—Chief of Police, Inspector General of the Army and Military Governor of Havana Province, who bows to no other master than Batista—telephoned special orders from his spacious office in the heart of the Cuban Capital.

Still unsatisfied, Pedraza ordered a search of every person entering the Department of Interior, prohibited parking of cars and suddenly had his khaki-clad rural police raid the hide-out of the *Joven Cuba* (Young Cuba) organization, killing four of its members and arresting the others on charges of participating in the bombing of *El Pais*, the newspaper which supported the Machadistas, who are known as the Liberal Party.

Behind the Scenes—Cunning, always on the alert, Batista is said to support the Machadistas from behind the scenes in order to create Congressional trouble for President Gomez, who was elected mainly through the coalition of Nationalists, Republicans and Liberals. With a sure aim, Batista's policy succeeded in splitting the coalition when, a fortnight ago, Justo Luis del Pozo, President of the Senate and head of the Liberals, resigned in an open break with Gomez.

Quickly Batista's bosom friend, Lucito de la Reina, called the Senate into a secret session and accused the President of sponsoring a publicity campaign in the American press to boost his own prestige and belittle the army chief.

Army Increased—Since the "Sergeants' Coup" of August, 1933, made him supreme head of the army, Batista's influence has made itself felt on every phase of Cuban life. Camp Columbia, four miles outside Havana, became the busy political center, tho its administration buildings ostensibly serve only as army headquarters. While Machado tyrannized Cubans with an army of 10,000, Batista has been able to increase his armed forces to 24,000 effectives, including 14,000 soldiers, 3,000 marines, 3,000 Havana police and 3,000 rural police.

President Gomez's threat to reduce the army and institute civil reforms, including the opening of the schools, proved distasteful to the young army chief, who hastily prevailed upon his Congressional supporters to railroad the death penalty bill. Reluctantly, President Gomez had to yield; tho he signed the bill in the hope, he said, that Congress would see fit to amend the law so that appeal may be had to the Supreme Court from its severe clause, which provides execution within twenty-four hours of all those convicted of crimes of terrorism and "gangsterism."

Principal butt of the death penalty law are several hundred members of the *ABC* (secret organization), the *Autenticos* (followers of ousted ex-President Ramon Grau San Martin), and labor chiefs, who are now languishing in Havana jails.

Meaningless Amnesty—Recently Congress passed an amnesty act to enable thousands of Cuban exiles to return home. Chief of those affected was Doctor Grau, who, after learning of the arrest of his homecoming secretary despite the amnesty, thundered from his Miami Beach, Florida, exile:

"The amnesty is a farce, prompted solely by the desire to create an appearance of normalcy in the country. The savage persecution and imprisonment of all persons thought to be out of sympathy with the reign of violence and governmental usurpation, as well as those who are returning from exile, continues."

Likewise condemning Batista's power, Carlos Hevia, former President and member of the *Autentico* Party, finds that "at present Cuba is ruled by a military oligarchy which is constantly resorting to oppressive methods in order to maintain itself in power. It is even organizing school-teachers to make propaganda for the military power. Gomez is just a front, placed there by this army group and its supporters."

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ZEPPELIN: EASY RIDER IN A HURRICANE

"Hindenburg" Demonstrates Qualities to U. S. Industrialists

"Up ship!"

It is a rain-lashed night; all eastern seaboard planes are grounded. Passengers of the *Hindenburg*, expecting to arrive at Lakehurst, New Jersey, from Newark by air, arrive by bus. Yet, with the command "Up Ship!" they are rising aboard the Zeppelin into a black and forbidding storm.

Standing on one of the great air-ship's promenade decks, there is the sensation that it is not the ship that is moving; the ship is apparently stationary and secure. Rather, the search-lighted field is in motion, dropping away at an alarming rate. Like watching a mammoth Hollywood set receding on the screen, there is the solid feel of good substantial flooring under foot. Everything is silent; not a sound.

Then suddenly, as the rain-dimmed lights of the near-by town appear over the horizon of trees, the four Diesel motors roar out their 1,100-horse-power symphony. Slowly, without pick-up, the nose of the silvery sovereign of the skies swings toward the east, heading for Frankfort, Germany, more than 4,000 miles away.

On Schedule—This happened two weeks ago. Last week, the *Hindenburg* completed her ten scheduled round trips over the North Atlantic. Her final trip concluded a demonstration period in cooperation with the United States Navy, whose policy has been to develop the rigid air-ship in this country with an eye to its military, naval and commercial possibilities.

Before the *Hindenburg* returned to Germany for the last time, she cruised over six States with big-business guests of W. S. Farish, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Standard Oil of New Jersey. The cruise should have made air-plane-minded industrial leaders air-ship-minded as well.

But the air-minded potentates who made their first trip in an air-ship were in for the surprize of their lives. Those who have waited impatiently at an air-port—while fog or storm prevented them from taking off—find no such delay of the *Hindenburg* at which to champ. Fair weather or foul, the *Hindenburg* "up ships" on schedule. And sitting at the cocktail bar, any one of her passengers may successfully complete the experiment of balancing a fountain-pen on its flat end. (Ever see it accomplished on even the smoothest-running train?) In spite of proof, tho, people still question the safety of lighter-than-air flying.

Questions—What are the dangers, they will ask Capt. Ernst A. Lehmann, who has been flying air-ships for nearly twenty-five years. Specifically:

"What about storms?"

Apparently the answer is: Air-ship men like them! They go looking for them!

Contrary to past human experience, the men who navigate the clipper ships of the air have found that land conditions reverse themselves when one sails across the sky. A sunny day, a clear blue "ceiling," no wind; it may make for dry highways and a pleasant trip to the beach by car. But the unequal reflection of the sun's rays on the earth's surface may make the air bumpy aloft—like water boiling in a kettle. Air-men prefer the silky-smooth air of a foggy night, even the swift-flowing air of a storm, with lightning all about.

As the *Hindenburg* made a westward voyage against an eastbound hurricane that did millions of dollars' worth of damage along the Atlantic coast last month, frantic phone calls kept coming into her Lakehurst terminal. With houses, wharves and the very earth being torn up along the southeastern coast-line, how could the fragile air-ship buck the storm?

Won't gales damage the Zeppelin? inquirers gasped.

No. And one of the reasons is streamlining. The *Hindenburg* could have parked over one of those southern seacoast towns and watched the houses being uprooted. Or she actually could have made progress against the wind. Altho her diameter at the widest section is 135 feet, she has a stream-lining "fineness ratio" of six to one. That is, the wind resistance equals a flat surface of only twenty-five feet square, about 15 per cent. of what it would be if the widest diameter presented to the wind a flat surface like the side of a house.

But the *Hindenburg* doesn't go looking for storms to buck them, altho she has passed through storm-centers on test flights; she goes for them because they can help her on her way.

Can storms really help? people ask incredulously.

Storm-Power—On the northern half of the globe, a storm always spins along in a rotary counter-clockwise motion. If one could see the air moving, the storm would resemble a whirlpool, except that the vortex or axis of the storm also is moving. Therefore, instead of going against the current on the left side of the whirlpool, the *Hindenburg* sets her course on the opposite side of the storm-center. She becomes a part of the stream of wind, like a chip carried along on a stream of water.

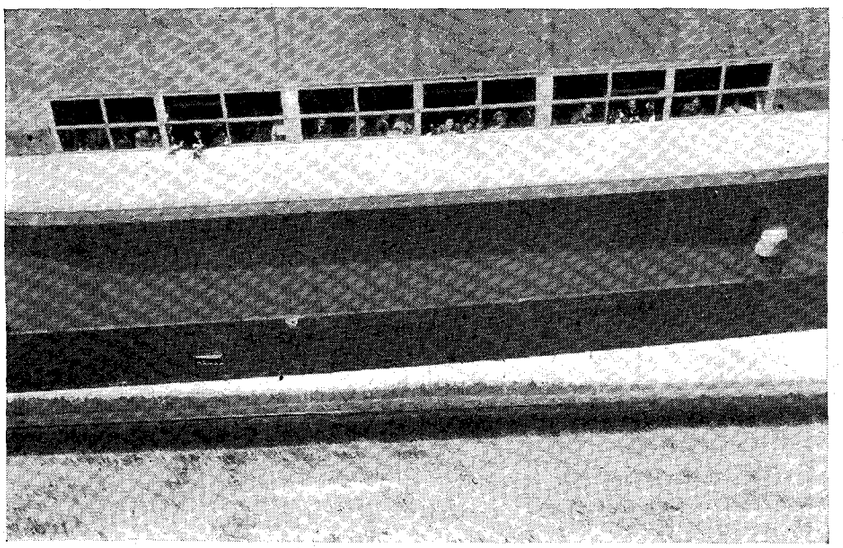
Nor is there any perceptible change of motion. No rocking; no seasickness.

Dropping off the hurricane's edge on the western side last month, like a small boy who had stolen half a turn on a merry-go-round, the air clipper's navigator found he had made a land speed of 160 miles an hour while her air speed remained at eighty. (This, tho the axis of the storm was moving in an easterly direction.)

How can she plot her course? the layman interposes.

While the ship rides the storm-clouds—visibility zero—direction-finders point to radio stations ashore. In the control-room, the ship's position may be charted easily.

A sea-going vessel, however, moves in a two-dimensional plane—or hopes to—while the *Hindenburg* moves in three. She must know her altitude; and so accurate is the method used that she can measure within a yard her height above the ground. Releasing a compressed-air device which makes a noise like a pistol shot, an electrical machine measures the time it takes the sound to strike the earth and rebound to the ship. (Question for schoolchildren: how many feet does sound travel in a second?)



Wide World

Down to earth again: passengers arriving at Lakehurst (N. J.) terminal

When you divide by two, you have the answer.

Buoyancy—Inside the hull of the ship, which is covered with a taut weather-proofed cotton fabric, are the sixteen gas cells which give the air-ship its buoyancy. Looking like so many giant cheeses standing on edge with small triangular sections cut out for a passageway along the keel of the ship, the gas cells are filled with hydrogen.

Hydrogen is used for four reasons: (1) it is lighter than helium, its rival, giving more lift to the air-ship; (2) this greater lift may be used in many ways, for greater cruising radius, greater speed through stronger engines, or a greater pay-load; (3) hydrogen costs less than helium, being easily procured, while helium is a mining product, and (4) the United States has a monopoly on helium at this time.

Hydrogen, of course, is highly inflammable. But for a third of a century, German air-ships have been operating on hydrogen without a single casualty directly attributable to hydrogen, tho on several occasions they have been struck by lightning.

Ah, what about lightning? cries the skeptic.

If you want complete immunity from

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lightning, sail on a Zeppelin. They are metal condensers; lightning can not enter. And here is why:

The 803-foot hull—93 feet longer than the largest battle-ship afloat—is composed of huge rings made of aluminum-alloy girders with steel wires for bracing. Every section of these rings and the longitudinal girders are connected so that the whole outer structure of the hull makes a single electric conductor. Thus, no sparks occur from lightning leaping from one girder to another.

Makers of the *Hindenburg* followed the principles laid down by Faraday, the great English scientist, who proved that electricity prefers to travel on the surface of an object. When lightning leaves a cloud to light on the air-ship, it remains on the surface until it can find another spot with a lower potential—usually another cloud. Then it hops off again. The ride the lightning has taken was harmless because it found no need for leaping a gap from one section of the ship's frame to another.

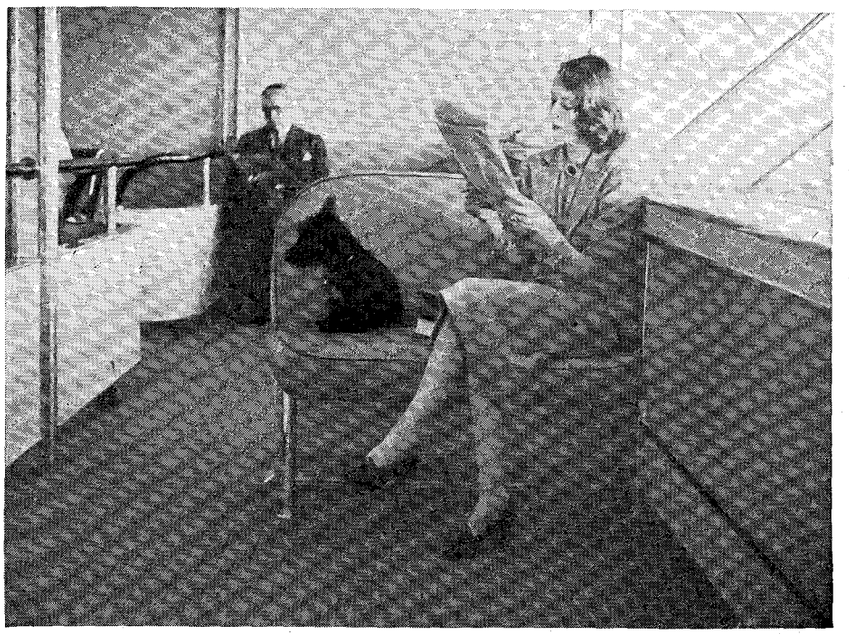
Fireproof—Nor need voyagers on the *Hindenburg* fear fire within the ship. This, even tho the luxurious accommodations on the ship's A and B decks include a smoking-room.

Air-conditioned, as are the rest of the quarters, the smoking-room has walls of asbestos; tricky ash-trays on attractive aluminum tables douse all stubs. And no one can open the electrically controlled door until the steward has assured himself that no lighted cigar or cigarette is being carried out.

Outboard of the smoking room, as well as running along the entire B deck, are slanting windows permitting an unobstructed view of the ground. At night, a giant search-light used for navigation purposes may pick out a toylike farm or village below—or perhaps a sea-tossed ship.

On B deck, also, are baths with hot water and cold, an electric kitchen, quarters for the crew and officers, and the bar.

From B deck, one walks up a broad staircase to the A deck containing the twenty-five two-passenger cabins. Here again, slanting windows offer unparalleled views along two fifty-two-foot promenades. Inboard off one of them is the spacious dining-saloon; off the other a reading- and writing-room. Except for the swish of wind past the windows, one may lounge in a modern easy chair.



Haas from European

Lady Ashley and her dog relax in the "Hindenburg's" comfortable saloon

From the passenger quarters, the four sixteen-cylinder Mercedes-Benz Diesel motors scarcely can be heard. Housed outside the big hull in stream-lined gondolas, they are dependable and safe, firing without spark-plugs. They can turn at 1,600 revolutions a minute, giving the air-ship a top speed in still air of eighty-four miles an hour. At an air-speed of seventy-five miles an hour, they can push her 8,750 miles without exhausting her fuel capacity.

As the motivating force of a ship which weighs nearly half a million pounds, these motors indicate the commercial possibilities of rigid air-ship travel. Eating up less than $300 worth of crude oil, they propel across the Atlantic fifty passengers at $400 each and 26,000 pounds of freight at $1 a pound. A very tidy sum of money to receive for an average of little more than two days' work!

Landing—And so the *Hindenburg,* through fog or fair weather, heads into Lakehurst, riding a radio beam if it is night. Ahead of her lies the problem of landing.

If she wishes, the graceful air clipper may rest above the field for hours, her motors idling until she drifts down and her big, rubber-tired wheel bumps lightly upon the ground. But with the latest mooring-mast, there is seldom the necessity for waiting until conditions are favorable. Not a man of the crew of forty aboard the ship would admit that conditions could be unfavorable.

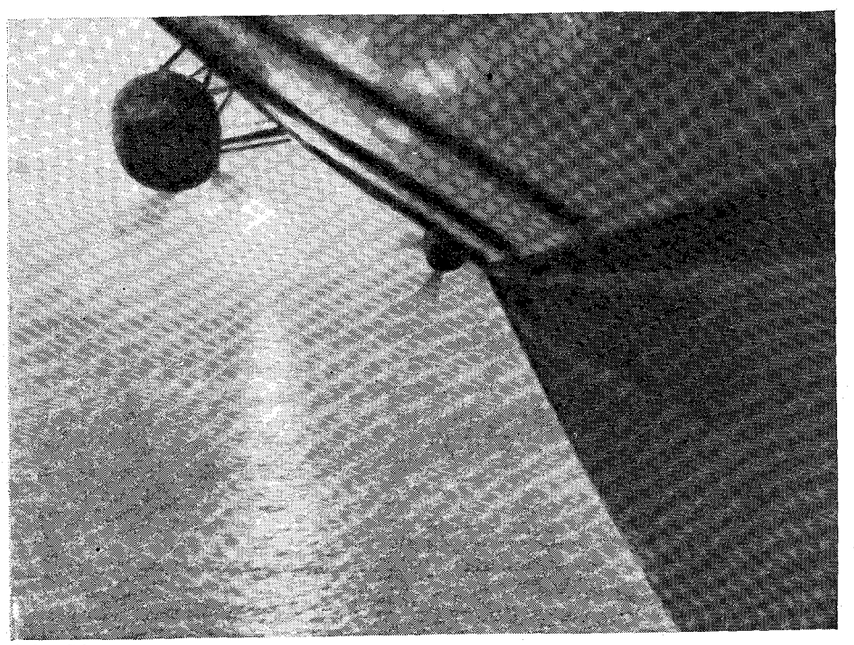
Nor is a large ground crew any longer necessary; the modern, pyramid-shaped mooring-mast has seen to that.

Once the bumper wheel of the *Hindenburg* touches the ground (tho it need not touch), a cable drops from the ship's nose to be attached to the cup atop the mooring-mast. As winches draw in their "catch," her finny stream-lining holds her nose to the breeze.

In the meantime, a "mule" on a circular track, the radius of which is the length of the ship itself, takes hold of the stern. The stern, once fastened to a car on the track, may swing back and forth as changing winds against the hull may dictate. Thus no side strain is put on the fragile hull.

With her silvery nose held by a stationary mast, while her tail is free to shift with the wind, the *Hindenburg* lies at anchor—safe through any storm which might overtake her. Near-by, a huge hangar rises gauntly—bearing the same relationship to the air clipper that a dry dock has for a ship.

While cars and planes scoot off with mail and passengers, the more leisurely voyager may stop for a chat with one of the Naval officers attached to Lakehurst. Seldom is there a variation from the theme song: "Give me the air-ship every time!"



Andrew Gahagan

Sunset over the Atlantic: one of the breath-taking beauties of air travel

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BOULDER DAM: ENGINEERING TRIUMPH

First 115,000-Horse-Power Generator Starts Its Operations

A girl pressed a button in Los Angeles, as tho to turn on an ordinary electric light, one evening last week. Suddenly, from the roof of the twenty-eight-story City Hall, a battery of lights—6,000,000,000 candle-power strong—stabbed the sky.

Two hundred and sixty-six miles away, Boulder Dam, the world's greatest engineering feat, had been set a-going by the slender right hand of Miss Elizabeth Scattergood, daughter of the chief of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. At her touch, relays moved. Water spurted through penstocks, boiling out beneath the power-houses. A turbine began to whisper, a generator whined.

Westward in California's largest city, a roar rose from the streets, where thousands, including the Governors of California, Arizona and Nevada, and the authors of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, Senator Hiram Johnson and former Representative Phil D. Swing, awaited the signal. Along the movie metropolis's dazzling Broadway, brilliant with new light, an electrical parade of forty-four floats began rolling.

Elsewhere than in Los Angeles, the entire Southwest was celebrating the awakening of a giant. Boulder Dam's first 115,000-horse-power generator was running. Part of man's largest, most audaciously conceived power, flood control, irrigation and water supply project had bestirred itself—the culmination of more than thirty years of planning, agitation, legal battles, engineering triumphs.

Start—So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the official opening of the dam occurred on September 11, when President Roosevelt pressed a button at Washington, starting a generator humming. But it was a mere 3,500-horse-power unit. Big enough for a small city, it served only as a house generator to supply current for the Spanish-architecture, air-conditioned permanent construction camp at Boulder City.

Last week's ceremony inaugurated Boulder Dam's first production of electricity for sale; opened the 266-mile, 275,000-volt transmission system built by the Los Angeles city-owned Bureau of Power and Light. Los Angeles, the dam's first customer, will probably remain its chief customer, but by no means the only one. The dam will light cities, run industries, electrify farms and ranches within a 600-mile circle, fed by power-lines radiating 300 miles in all directions from the man-made lake at Black Canyon.

Size—One by one, the 115,000-horse-power generators will be turned on until all fifteen are in operation. Each is larger than the largest installed in any other power-plant. A single generator weighs 1,000 tons. The rotor, or armature, weighs 600 tons.

Two more generators, each 55,000 horsepower, are yet to be installed. When complete, the dam will have a rated capacity of 1,835,000 horse-power, about an eighth as much as the total horse-power now available for generating electricity in the United States. Niagara's turbines (on the United States side) have a rated capacity of only 452,500 horse-power; Conowingo Dam in Maryland, only 378,000; Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, 250,000. Closest approach to Boulder Dam's power is Russia's new Dnieper Dam, with 750,000 rated horse-power, two-fifths as much.

In use, dams seldom reach the rated output, which is a maximum. Production figures are usually based on "firm power"—the dependable current output day in and day out, regardless of flood or drought. Boulder Dam will produce about a third of the rated output, or 663,000 horse-power. Turned into electricity, this power annually will produce 4,330,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

This is a twentieth of the present annual production of electrical power in the United States. It would light 100 billion ordinary forty-watt electric lamps for an hour. Every one of the 29,904,663 families in the United States could burn a bulb eight hours a day for a year from that amount of power. Strung eighteen inches apart, the electricity would keep continuously burning a row of lights stretching from San Francisco to New York City.

To convey only its share of this tremendous current, the city of Los Angeles had to build the most capacious power-line in the world, constructed along new principles. The current is carried on hollow copper tubing instead of wires. Six of these tubular conductors are strung from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles. A special machine was designed by the General Cable Company to draw the tubing; each tube is made from ten narrow ribbons of copper strip, tongued and grooved like floor-boards and twisted in spiral form.

Each tube is about the size of a garden-hose, but the current travels on the outside, not through the hole. The power-line cost $22,800,000.

Purpose—Production of this power is not the only object of Boulder Dam, not even the chief object. It is primarily a valve for controlling the flow of the Colorado River, preventing destructive floods in California's rich Imperial Valley at the upper end of the Gulf of California.

The Colorado River has its headwaters in Colorado and Utah, and in the winding Green River of Wyoming. It flows through Utah and Arizona, forms part of the boundary between Arizona and Nevada, the entire boundary between Arizona and California.

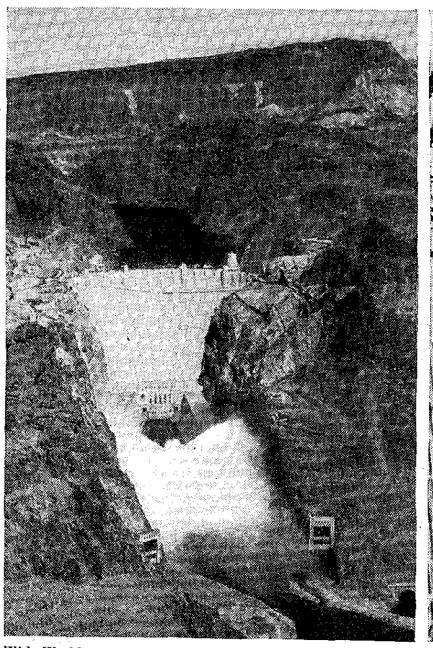
Seventeen hundred miles long, it drains a thirteenth of the area of the United States, passes eighty miles through Mexico and empties into the Gulf of California. The Gulf once extended considerably farther north, into California, and in prehistoric days the Colorado River emptied into its eastern side. The river is one of the muddiest in the world; its burdens of silt built a huge delta through the middle of the slender Gulf, separating its upper end from the ocean.

The cut-off portion gradually dried up, leaving the Salton Sink, in places 278 feet below sea level, and a remnant lake, the Salton Sea.

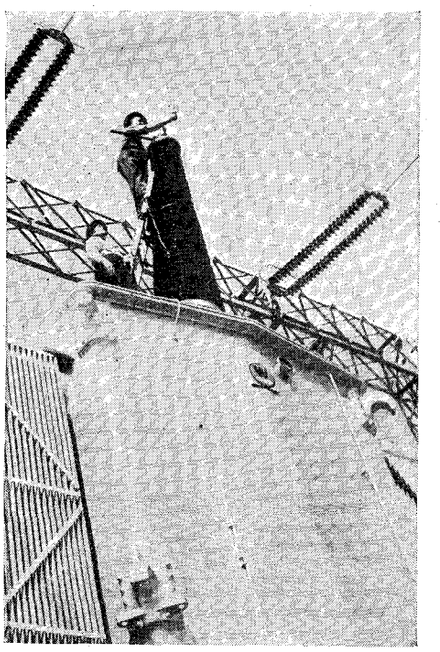
First white men to see the mouth of the river were Francisco de Ulloa and his Spanish sailors who, in 1539, brought three *caravels* up the Gulf of California, seeking the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola. The stream has been the center of legends, schemes and developments ever since. In the seventeenth century, the Spanish *padres* followed the river, wrote of it, established missions on its banks.

Days of Gold—Discovery of gold in California in 1849 led to rapid development of farm-lands at its mouth. Big California populations wanted fresh fruits and vegetables. Farmers found the Imperial Valley a fertile basin, with nearly tropical climate, growing season twelve months of the year, and plenty of irrigation water available from the Colorado.

The chief difficulty was that the shortest route for an irrigation canal passed through about fifty miles of Mexican territory. Mexico demanded half the water for permission to built the ditch. Treaties were signed, and in 1896 the California Development Company started its canal, finishing in 1901. In the next three years, 300,000



Wide World



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acres were under cultivation in the Imperial Valley; land boomed.

Mistake—Then, in 1904, irrigation engineers made a major mistake. The river was low, the irrigation canal partly silted up, water supply was inadequate. A cut was made in the elevated river-bank, permitting the stream to flow in a prehistoric channel at the edge of the irrigated lands.

The following year the river retaliated; floods tore away the frail earthworks, inundated the valley, partly refilling the Salton Sea.

It destroyed farms and settlements, threatened to cut a major transcontinental railroad line.

Local efforts failing, in 1906 President Theodore Roosevelt requested the Southern Pacific Railroad to take a hand. The road hauled thousands of tons of rock to stop the break in the river-bank, built a system of levees, spent $2,000,000 before the breach was mended.

Since then, repeated floods and threats of flood have kept Imperial Valley's 60,000 population in terror, threatened destruction of its 400,000 acres of rich irrigated farms. Millions were poured into temporary earthworks, cut-offs and leeves, but there was no hope of permanent relief unless the floods could be controlled upstream by a dam big enough to impound the waters, holding them back in flood-time, releasing them during drought.

To Dr. Arthur Powell Davis, Chief of the United States Reclamation Service from 1914 to 1923, goes major credit among engineers for producing definite action on the scheme to control the Colorado. He reduced nebulous ideas to concrete plans, agitated the river development.

He pointed out that the Colorado River is one of the most remarkable streams in the world for water-power and irrigation development. It combines, in proper sequence for complete use (1) a large quantity of water, (2) concentration of fall, (3) reservoir sites, (4) excellent sites for power-plants, and (5) more than a million acres (now estimated at 1,900,000) of irrigable land below the point where power may be developed.

Doctor Davis came to the Reclamation Service in 1902, served as its Chief Engineer until 1914, then became Director. In 1923, the Service was reorganized and named the Bureau of Reclamation by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior under President Harding. Mr. Work supplanted Doctor Davis by another man of almost the same name, David W. Davis, former Governor of Idaho. Doctor Davis went into private engineering practise, and did not live to see his dream of a dam on the Colorado River completed. He died two years ago.

Progress—To Dr. Elwood Mead, a subsequent Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation, goes credit for picking up the project where Doctor Davis left off. Mead pounded politicians, hounded legislatures, bombarded Presidents until he got things going. Then came new snarls. The States through which Colorado River waters flowed were jealous of their rights, could not agree on a plan. By 1928, it began to appear that the dam could never be built.

At one time, both Arizona and Nevada threatened to call out troops to protect their water-rights.

It was President Hoover who finally broke the deadlock, convincing the States they could lose nothing, had much to gain by the dam. He formed an adroit compact upon which all parties finally agreed, providing for extensive upstream development to please some States, splitting a portion of the surplus profit from sale of power between Arizona and Nevada, allotting the irrigation water agreeably between Arizona and California.

Acme

Elizabeth Scattergood . . . pressed the button

For this vital service to the project, the dam at first was named in President Hoover's honor. The name was officially changed to Boulder Dam in 1933 by Secretary Harold I. Ickes, who explained that no public works should bear the name of a living man.

After lengthy surveys, engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation in 1930 decided to abandon the original plan of constructing the dam at Boulder Canyon, found a better location twenty miles further downstream, at Black Canyon.

Boulder Canyon was found to have bad fault zones—cracks in the rock that might leak and become weakened. The rock at Black Canyon is solid as cast iron. It is breccia, a type of volcanic rock of great strength.

No single company existed in America capable of constructing the huge dam. Six major contracting companies formed a new firm, Six Companies, Inc., and received a contract for the major portion of the job. One contract for labor alone, the biggest such order ever awarded, amounted to $54,000,000.

An additional contract for materials, another record-breaker, called for the expenditure of $11,500,000.

Cost—The total cost of the dam and its appurtenances will mount to $165,000,000 upon completion.

These figures only begin the superlatives about Boulder Dam. Engineers never run out of big numbers in talking of the project; their only difficulty is finding comparisons that make them intelligible. The dam's 727-foot height, for example, exceeds by 277 feet the next highest dam in the world, France's Chamboyen Dam, 450 feet. Next nearest is Owyhee Dam, in Oregon, completed in 1932. It is 417 feet high.

Boulder Dam is a solid block of concrete, arched against the pressure of the lake in such a way that the rock walls carry part of the stress. The pressure will amount to twenty-three tons per square foot at the base of the dam.

It is the biggest single chunk of concrete ever poured, containing 3,250,000 cubic yards in the dam alone; 4,400,000 cubic yards in the dam, power-house and other structures. Placed on an ordinary city block, the concrete would make a monument higher than the Empire State Building in New York (1,248 feet). Poured on a base 100 by 100 feet, it would thrust an obelisk two and a quarter miles into the air.

Because such a huge block could not possibly be poured without cracks, the engineers provided the cracks beforehand, by casting the dam in a series of interlocking cubes, with an eight-foot slot running through the structure from side to side. When the blocks, each as big as a house, were set, the cracks between them were sealed watertight with liquid cement forced is under pressure.

Last of all, the gallery, used for access to the interior, was filled.

When cement sets, chemical changes produce heat. In small jobs, the heat is hardly noticeable.

In a mountain of concrete the size of Boulder Dam, the heat would require 125 years to dissipate. In the meantime, the strength of the dam would have been seriously impaired.

Heat—To avoid excess heat, a network of one-inch pipes was laid as the cement was poured. Cold brine circulated through the pipe from an enormous refrigerating plant, capable of manufacturing 1,000 tons of ice a day.

Five hundred and eighty-two miles of pipe were required.

It remains in the concrete block as reenforcement.

The lake of water behind the dam will ultimately extend 115 miles upstream. It will vary in width from a few hundred feet to eight miles. The capacity, 30,500,000 acre-feet (an acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover an acre-area one foot deep) is equivalent to the entire average flow of the river for two years. It would flood the State of New York twelve inches deep. It amounts to ten trillion gallons, about 5,000 gallons for every inhabitant of the earth. Each citizen of the United States could scoop out 80,000 gallons and cart it away, and some still would be left.

Because this giant valve controls the river's erratic flow, a network of irrigation canals and waterworks projects will presently spring into existence below the dam. One important item is an all-American canal to carry water to Imperial Valley and its neighborhood, without entering Mexico. Another project, financed independently by Los Angeles, is the Colorado River Aqueduct, now moving across the desert at the rate of about two miles a day. Ultimately it will suck water out of the river 150 miles below Boulder Dam, deliver it crystal-clear at Los Angeles, 240 miles away. It will cost upward of $200,000,000.

A few nervous folk have been worrying about the mud brought downstream by the Colorado; they wonder if it will not eventually fill the lake above the dam, make the whole project useless.

Engineers have planned for that. At the bottom of the artificial lake there is room for 8,000,000 acre-feet of silt. The river will require 150 years to fill this silt-pocket;

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additional centuries to make troublesome inroads on the water-storage capacity of the dam.

And before 150 years have passed, the dam will have paid for itself three times over from the sale of electric power.

GOING, GOING, GONE:

Baldness Takes Its Toll, Despite Rubbings, Tonics, Machines

About 100,000 hairs adorn the scalp of the average man; but when, responding to some mysterious inner call unknown to science, these hairs begin to depart, no power can stay their going.

Dr. Herman Goodman, New York authority on skin and hair health, reluctantly reports this week, in a new book, "Cosmetic Dermatology" (McGraw-Hill) that his years of research have led to a few palliatives, but no cures or preventives for baldness.

From a third to half of all men in this country become bald, he estimates; the percentage of women is small. Alopecia ranks tenth among scalp and skin ailments sufficiently severe to bring people to hospitals every year.

Worst of it is, no one seems to know what causes baldness. Dermatologists and barbers usually treat it as a skin ailment, but the cause probably is more than skin-deep.

Experimental Proofs—Experiments have shown that if children are fed minute quantities of thallium acetate, a poisonous drug, they will lose all their hair; adults, fed the same drug lose only the hair on top, not that at the sides. Since thallium acetate is thought to affect the sympathetic nervous system, its action on hair may indicate that the scalp growth, also, is influenced by the sympathetic nerves.

But if that is the case, then there must be some time between childhood and middle age when part of the hair, that around the fringe, escapes from this influence, while the rest remains under nervous dominance.

Another theory is that gland secretions control hair growth—presumably sex glands, since hair loss is common to men, relatively infrequent in women. But treatment of baldness by injection of gland products has not solved the problem.

Illusions—Notions that Doctor Goodman explodes are that baldness is caused by washing the hair too much, by tight-fitting hats that shut off the circulation, by hats without proper ventilation. Washing removes oil, he admits; nevertheless, some persistent head-washers have luxurious hair, others who seldom shampoo grow bald. Scalp circulation is important, but tight hats hardly affect it. The ventilation theory is disproved. Many men wear no hats, get bald just the same.

Even heredity fails to supply an answer to the baldness puzzle. Loss of hair generally runs in families, but not always. Doctor Goodman himself came of a family plentifully endowed with hair; he is bald.

Most baldness treatments consist of rubbing and kneading the scalp to improve circulation. This is pleasant and refreshing; leaves the head feeling good, is so restful that many business men take regular hair treatments to relax.

Human fingers have been replaced in many establishments by rubber, fabric or leather fingers of machines. Some elaborate contrivances fit over the scalp, vibrate pleasantly and thoroughly work the tissues.

One of the newest hair-treating machines is the invention of a Cincinnati physician, Dr. André A. Cueto, who recently explained it to officials of the American Medical Association. The Cincinnati *Post* reported that Doctor Cueto had treated 150 patients with the machine, with "one hundred per cent. results."

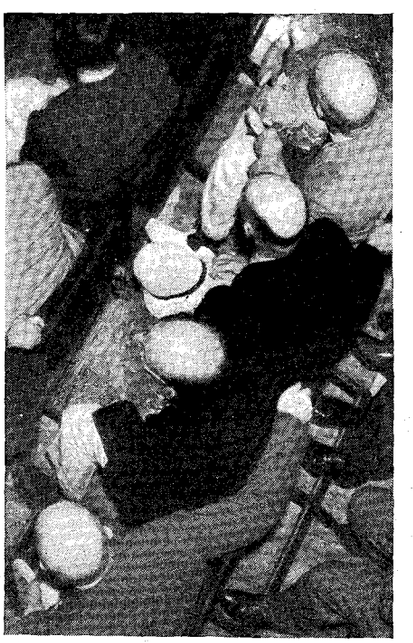
But Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* himself the wearer of a shiny baldpate, was less impressed. The machine, which works by creating alternately a vacuum and pressure over the scalp; sucking and blowing, thus kneading the surface and underlying tissues, must prove its efficacy in thousands of cases before medicos are likely to indorse it.

Apparent miracles are obtained from time to time by practically all methods of treatment. These, believes Doctor Goodman, are cases of symptomatic alopecia: the kind of baldness that follows illness and high fever. The hair usually falls about three months after the termination of the illness, sometimes after its cause has been forgotten. Victims of this fever-symptom hasten to barbers and hair restorers, who rub on tonic, or knead the scalp. When the hair returns, as it does in the usual course of events, the treatment gets credit for a spectacular cure.

Warning Advice—On the question of preventing baldness, the medicos are not silent, but far from reassuring. Begin to treat the hair as soon as the thinning tendency becomes apparent, advises the *Journal of the American Medical Association:*

"The general health should be kept at the highest possible plane. Overwork, particularly mental, or overplay and bad hours should be avoided. A soft, light hat or none at all should be worn. [The patient] should not wet his scalp daily in order to comb his hair easily, but should brush the dry hair vigorously for ten minutes once a day and massage in ointment or lotion at another time for ten minutes."

Hair has no roots. The hair-shaft grows from a socket in the scalp. The vital growing part is a strand of cells fastened to its lower end. As the hair grows, it gets old, tends to fall out naturally after a few months. But a new hair will replace it, provided the vital cells are undamaged. About forty old hairs normally fall daily from a healthy scalp.



Acme

Four out of eight reach baldheaded row

SCIENCE SHORTS

Voyage—*Jean Valjean's* fictional flight through the sewers of Paris was a dramatic journey, but Reuben F. Brown, of the City Engineer's office of Los Angeles, has a story that matches it.

Mr. Brown has just completed an inspection trip through six miles of Los Angeles sewers, in an outfit that would have delighted even *Jean Valjean.* He rode a non-sinkable boat, wore special water-proof clothing, a gas mask and oxygen helmet, carried an electric search-light and camera, and communicated with engineers above ground by radio telephone.

The ten-foot tube was so filled with gases that utmost precautions were taken to avoid a spark which might have caused an explosion. Mr. Brown journeyed only about 1,000 feet a day, from ventilator to ventilator, photographing and inspecting every inch of the twelve-year-old sewers. He did such an excellent job that plans are being made to send him on inspection tours of fifty-five more miles next summer.

* * *

Quick Age—Seven hours of treatment with intense sound vibrations, having the impact of mechanical blows, will produce whisky equivalent to that aged four years in wood, declares Dr. Leslie A. Chambers, of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. The sound vibrations, produced by electrical oscillators, are pitched two octaves above middle C. The intensity: 100 times as great as the loudest music of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

* * *

Tape-Remover—Removing adhesive tape is pretty painful unless a solvent is used, and if the solvent be alcohol or gasoline, there is danger of fire. The American Medical Association's experts put their heads together recently, concocted a non-inflammable solvent: 60 per cent. carbon tetrachlorid, 40 per cent. naphtha, a dash of oil of sassafras. It will burn, but not explode. Medicos advised coaches to lay in a supply for the football season.

* * *

Wasp Aids—When caterpillars began injuring Canadian pine forests last summer, authorities appealed to Dr. Kenneth Morris of the British Museum, London, and he enlisted an air-force to fight them—20,000,000 wasps of a variety that live in Hungarian forests, on caterpillars. Doctor Morris hopes they will like Canada's caterpillars—and climate.

* * *

Psyching Themselves—Dr. Reuel H. Sylvester, of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, has a novel method of teaching backward children. He begins by giving them the rudiments of psychology, then shows them how to apply the science to their own learning. It might, he suggests, be worth trying on normal children, too.

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A SILVER LINING TO THE DEPRESSION

Workers in Treasury Art Project Refurbish Federal Buildings

In the last year, art has swiped its dripping brush from California to New Jersey. Little hamlet post-offices, drab green with brass-barred cages, to-day flaunt attractive murals or paintings germane to the location. Thanks to the Treasury Department Art Projects, Federal buildings have undergone, and are undergoing, a refurbishing.

Rebuilding of government places of business hasn't ended there. Each one of them offers more than a handsome but utilitarian front. For, coordinated with one of the greatest building programs of modern times, the Treasury Department launched an art project to keep step.

Last week, the Whitney Museum of Modern Art in New York displayed the fruits of this work. The exhibition of 166 statues, paintings, sketches for murals, water-colors and decorated architectural models gives a working idea of the national scope of the program. After four weeks' display, the show will be taken to the Corcoran Galleries in Washington, and then probably on a tour of the country.

Washington's Example—The association of the Treasury Department with art goes back to Washington's time, when he appointed Alexander Hamilton custodian of the national moneybags. Hamilton was given command of the planning of Federal architecture, with a special department to supervise the decoration of public buildings. But so engrossed were the founding fathers with more urgent business that it fell to Abraham Lincoln to assign an architectural program in 1863.

For seventy years, the Treasury played only a perfunctory part in patronizing art. But in 1933 came the New Deal and its theories on job-creating. Eventually, after employment was made for several types of white-collar workers, the Administration faced the problem of putting a large number of penniless artists to work. In less than four years, the Government has spent more money on art than all of the previous Administrations thrown together; more in fact, than many a lavish monarch whose reign was epochal chiefly for art patronage.

The program of spending part of the public work relief billions on artists occurred to more than one person. But the germ of the idea that ultimately took shape came from the fertile mind of George Biddle, of Philadelphia, a fine painter in his own right, and a classmate of the President's, both at Groton and Harvard.

Ample Wall Space—He urged Mr. Roosevelt to hire as many artists as the budget would allow, and turn them loose on the miles of empty wall space that had been created by the erection of buildings under the Hoover régime, as well as the buildings planned by the PWA allocations. His idea was patterned after the successful governmental program in Mexico, introduced fifteen years ago, which brought to light such painters as Diego Rivera and José Orozco, whose murals to-day are famous.

In 1934, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., created the Treasury Section of Painting and Sculpture, a subsidiary to its Architectural Department, outlined by the first President. For the first time, three arts were coordinated—architecture, painting and sculpture.

The new department carried out its program in two ways: It commissioned various artists to decorate specific parts of buildings. It held competitions for other commissions throughout the country. The competitions were conducted among local artists for a local job.

For example, if a project in Iowa called for decoration, Iowa artists submitted anonymous plans for murals—or whatever they believed would best fit the building—to Washington. If, out of the submissions, there were three or four excellent plans, the best would naturally receive the award. But, if a similar competition in Kansas resulted only in inferior results, the Iowa artists who placed second and third in their local competitions would receive the Kansas commissions.

The Treasury's policy has been to maintain a standard of quality. When artists can't meet that standard, they have been transferred to WPA projects. Artists successful in Treasury competitions receive, instead of relief wages, U. S. contracts.

The standard of the work produced is an interesting commentary on the progress young American artists have made. Interesting, too, is the definitely national subject matter—a perfect cross-section of American history, past and current. The show includes pilgrims, Indians, cowboys, immigrants, bankers, golfers, patriots—and The Three Little Pigs.

Most of the work is typical of the locale of its final destination: a horse-race for Kentucky; finding gold for California; history of aviation for the Wright Brothers' home state, Ohio. Nearly everything is definitely representative, with Leon Kroll's lunette, "The Defeat of Justice" (see cut) in the Department of Justice Building in Washington, the outstanding example of symbolism.

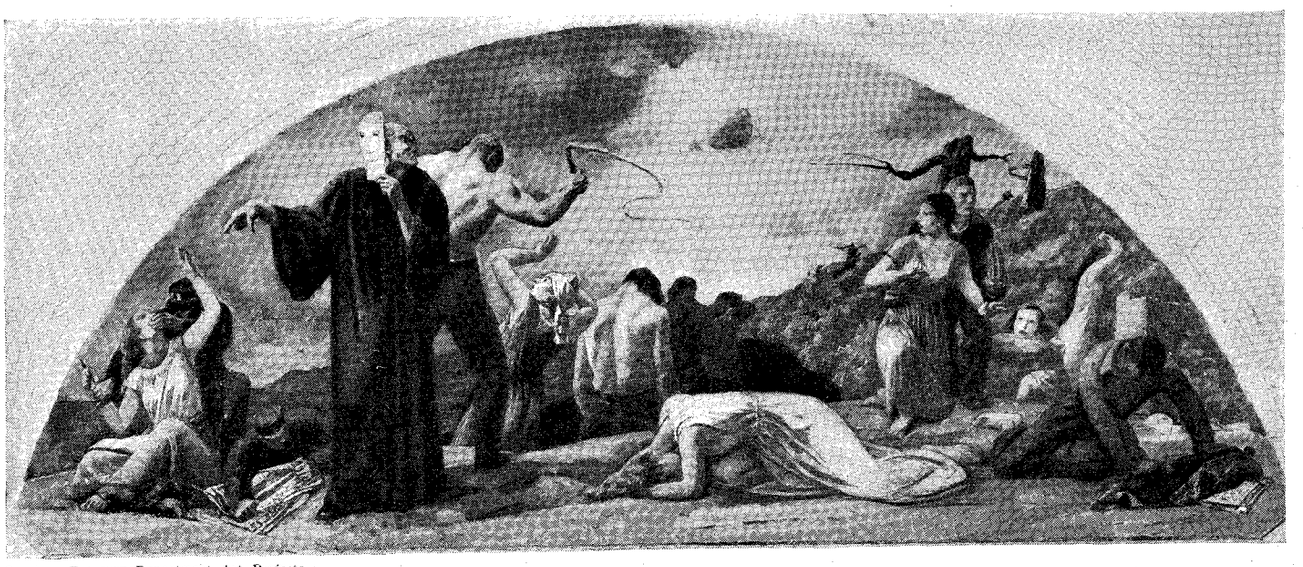
Critic's Opinion—Forbes Watson, art editor and critic, who wrote the foreword to the show's catalog, crystallizes the purpose of the project with the statement:

"This work is not addressed to esthetes who cherish the misunderstood. It is addressed to the community in general, and like the art of all great periods, it is objectively understandable."

RESIDENT ARTIST: John Steuart Curry Takes Unique Post to Encourage Rural Painting

Modeled after an old and almost neglected European custom, the University of Wisconsin next month will install John Steuart Curry as "artist in residence." The appointment lasts for five years, during which time the native son of Governor Landon's State will have a do-as-I-please job, payable at the rate of $4,000 a year plus a studio home.

Curry, who, with Grant Wood and Thomas Benton, has stuck to his native heath—the Midwest—as the subject for his paintings, has more than proved that even Kansas can produce art. All three of them agree that regional painting needs



Courtesy Treasury Department Art Projects

"Defeat of Justice," by Leon Kroll . . . mural design for the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C.

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IN TIMES OF PERIL, men of all nations live up to the unwritten law ..."Women and children first." Americans, however, lead the world in applying this law to everyday life. Whatever science or industrial ingenuity has produced to lighten labor and add to human comfort, American husbands and fathers find a way to provide it for their wives and children.

The way, in most cases, is a time payment purchase. That's how millions of automatic refrigerators have been put in American homes, to lighten kitchen labor and to keep food pure and wholesome. That's how millions of motor cars have been bought, as well as radios, oil and gas burners, ranges, air conditioning equipment and many other mechanical aids to healthier, happier, more comfortable home life.

If you are planning to acquire one or more of these practical blessings for your family soon, keep in mind that the low cost and safety of Commercial Credit financing have been proved by satisfied users over a period of more than twenty years.

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stimulation to bring American painting to the place it rightfully should hold.

Wood, a crusader in their campaign for regionalism, decided the Midwest needed a stronghold, that Curry was the man to command it, and that Madison, Wisconsin, seat of the University, was the ideal location. Wood approached Glenn Frank, President of the University, and Dean Christian L. Christensen of the Agricultural School, with his idea.

Farmer Interest—Both were enthusiastic. Christensen for many years had longed for some means of arousing the interest of farmers in art. As a student in his youth at the Agricultural School of the University of Denmark, he had seen the wide-spread and consuming pleasure that Danish tillers of the soil derived from paintings. That experience had taught him that they must be approached by subjects they understood. In Wood's proposal, he saw the germ of such an appeal for this country's crop growers.

Last summer, Curry left his Connecticut home in Westport, an art colony on Long Island Sound, to visit Madison. He was not only completely charmed by the geographical location of the University, whose simple, handsome buildings fringe the uneven shore of Lake Mendota, but equally well he liked President Frank, Professor Christensen, and the proposition they offered him. He accepted.

Curry's Plans—As America's first "artist in residence," Curry will pursue the following elastic plans, worked out by him and subject to change entirely at his own discretion.

1. He will do murals and paintings of current agricultural topics, particularly soil erosion, which is a pet subject of Dean Christensen's. In this Mr. Curry has chosen pure art as his goal: He is not out to paint propaganda either for or against the Administration. Instead he will attempt to cull the drama, destruction and spirit from the subject, and represent it pictorially in his own style.

2. He will attend art-appreciation classes in the Liberal Arts courses and informally discuss the painters whose works have a particular interest and significance for him. He admits he is more likely to frequent lectures on the Old Masters than those on the French moderns, because it is his belief that the moderns owe their style to the ancient geniuses.

3. He will give instruction or encouragement—but not in scheduled classes—to those who want to paint. He has orders to look for the best drawing or painting talent in this field and develop it as far as he can.

4. He will attempt to establish and develop a feeling for art among the agricultural students by discussing with them agricultural as well as art problems. He wants to eliminate the inhibitions with which non-urban residents look upon painting.

5. Curry will furnish a living museum for the University at large; for while he is there, his works will be shown extensively. As he finishes a mural or canvas, he will exhibit it first in Madison.

6. Aside from these specific duties, he will individually discuss and help any student interested in art from any other approach.

Potent Art—Despite this intensive program, Curry has no fears that he will be robbed of time to do his own creative work. Nor does the idea of spending five years in Wisconsin appal him, as it might other successful artists. The thirty-nine-year-old painter wants to take the same things from Wisconsin that he took from Kansas scenes, and show that there are potent subjects in places most artists would scoff at. For people who say, "Fine, but is it art?" Curry bluntly says, "To hell with them."

That question has rung in his ears before, but it doesn't bother him. "I'm not the painter for people who want pretty pictures."

From the work on his five-year plan, plus the paintings of Benton and Wood, Curry hopes a strong regionalism will grow. That, he believes, would be the best thing for American art. He would like it to reach the extent where sections of the country would take the same pride in their local painters that they do in their local ball teams.

Curry was born of farm parents in a town in Kansas that no longer exists: Dunavent. It was built on a railroad which later failed, and when the railroad went, the town went with it. To-day it is almost deserted, the buildings crumbling; all that remains of the local bank is a safe, used as a chicken coop.

Trained by Mother—The senior Curry owned an eighty-five-acre farm, and his only artistic interest was in his concrete water-tanks, which didn't hold water. The artist thanks his mother for developing his love for painting. On their honeymoon trip the Currys went to Europe, where Mrs. Curry collected reproductions of all the famous painters. She hung the pictures in their home. She encouraged her son from an early age, and was instrumental in having him study drawing. To a friend she wrote:

"He began trying to draw as soon as he could hold a pencil and, like Tommy Traddles, he was always at it. Many a tantrum he went into while he still wore skirts and curls because things wouldn't come right. These spells of crying, flat on the floor, kicking and crying because of his failure, changed in later life in his letters to me to: 'Oh, mother, I'll never be able to paint!' "

Kansas Holds Back—Kansans were the last to recognize his ability. Long after pæans of praise had crowned him a superb painter, Kansans were muttering against him. In 1931, William Allen White, Kansas publisher, sponsored a showing of Curry's painting in his home State. They created a furor. His "Baptism in Kansas" (see cut) was dubbed "drab." "Hogs Killing Rattlesnake" made beholders shudder; "unnecessary." His "Tornado," deemed by many his best, was called "uncivic."

Until last year, when the Manhattan Agricultural College in Kansas bought a painting from funds contributed by students, only one Kansan owned a Curry. It was an early water color belonging to a garage-keeper in Medicine Lodge, who took it in exchange for repair work on the artist's car. Curry's only response to the cold shoulder of his fellow Kansans was: "Why do they need my paintings? They have Kansas."

The only remote parallel to Curry's Wisconsin post is the novel position held by Karl Millias, a sculptor of Cranbrook, suburb of Detroit. All his expenses are paid by a group of art-minded citizens in exchange for his adorning the town, literally and figuratively.

From collection of Whitney Museum of Modern Art

"Baptism in Kansas," by John Steuart Curry

FIRST ACTOR: He Was a Tiny Puppet Who Originated Undying Art 4,000 Years Ago

The oldest actor in the world was no Greek, wrapped to the chin in flowing linens and intoning tragedy like a threshing-machine grinding out grains of wheat. The oldest actor in the world was a tiny figurine of wood and clay dressed garishly in bits of old cloth. He was a puppet. He would, now, be about 4,000 years old.

No one has traced this No. 1 marionette back to the hands that fashioned him. No one even is sure who fashioned him, or why. The only certainty is that it was considerably more than 3,000 years ago, that it took centuries to perfect the little

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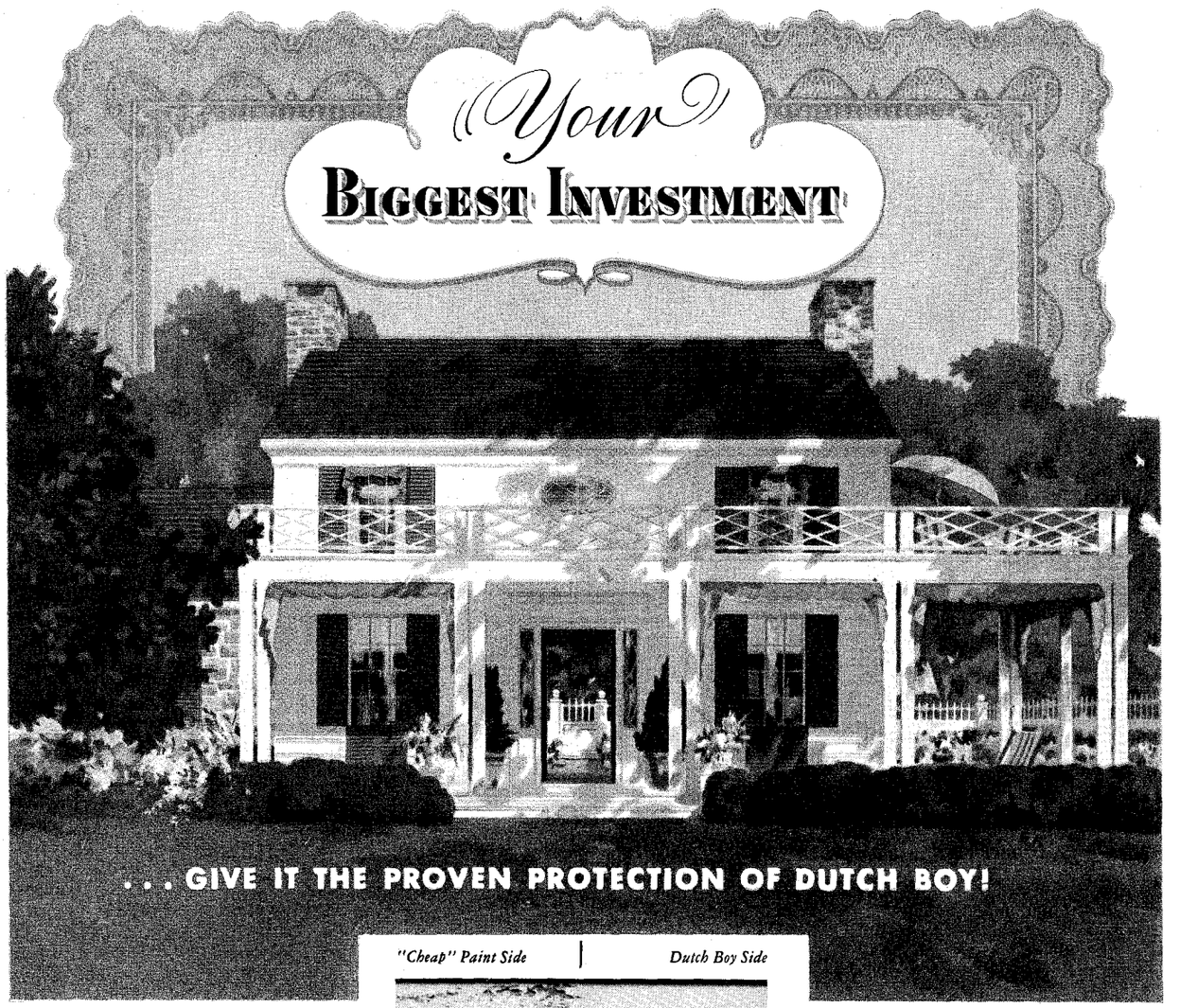

WHAT'S your most valuable possession, your biggest investment? Your home, isn't it? You can't lock it up in a safe deposit box, but there are other ways you *can* protect it.

How? By making sure it is painted with Dutch Boy and not with "cheap" paint. For nothing depreciates property more thoroughly than a "cheap" paint job that has begun to crack and scale away.

It's not only appearance that suffers. The wood suffers, too. Everywhere that the paint cracks and scales it invites sun, rain and snow to come in and do their worst.

And your pocket-book suffers. You must repaint sooner than you expected. And at a higher price.

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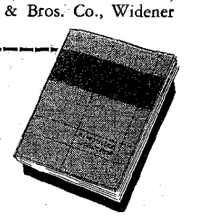

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Connecticut Yankee by Tony Sarg

creatures and make them obey string jerks. The first puppet probably wasn't a dangler. Scholars agree that he probably wriggled and cavorted in his manipulator's right hand. Strings came later, and puppets began to walk. Then they spoke. Later, they sang and, in the last few centuries, the mechanics of puppetry having just about stood still, their masters bent their talents to making the figures subtle.

What Greeks Wanted—Puppet theaters were popular in Greece as far back as 422 B.C. Before that these acting mites relieved the tedium of laborers in Egypt. It was in 422, however, that flesh and blood actors began to resent the vogue of the stringed midgets. Athenæus reproached the citizens of Athens because they had handed "the theater of Dionysius" to the marionettes. Max von Boehm records in "Dolls and Puppets" that at the time the populace "took more delight in these than in Euripides's plays." The Greeks, apparently, knew what they wanted and had a word for it. The word, translated, is marionettes. Actually, there is a difference between puppets and marionettes. Altho few dictionaries agree on the difference, professional marionetteers define a puppet as a doll manipulated by hand from below stage, as in a Punch and Judy show. A marionette is an articulated doll manipulated from above stage by strings or wires.

Europe is rich in marionette traditions, America has few. This country was slow in becoming acquainted with them. Indeed, the first professional marionette production was at the Chicago Little Theater in 1915 under direction of Maurice Browne and Ellen Von Volkenburg. Kathleen Wheeler made the little creatures in the theater workshop, her sense of sculpture directing her to discard the broad caricature and grotesqueness of European models. She made hers with elfin loveliness. It was then that Miss Von Volkenburg coined the word used ever since by professionals to designate manipulators: puppeteers.

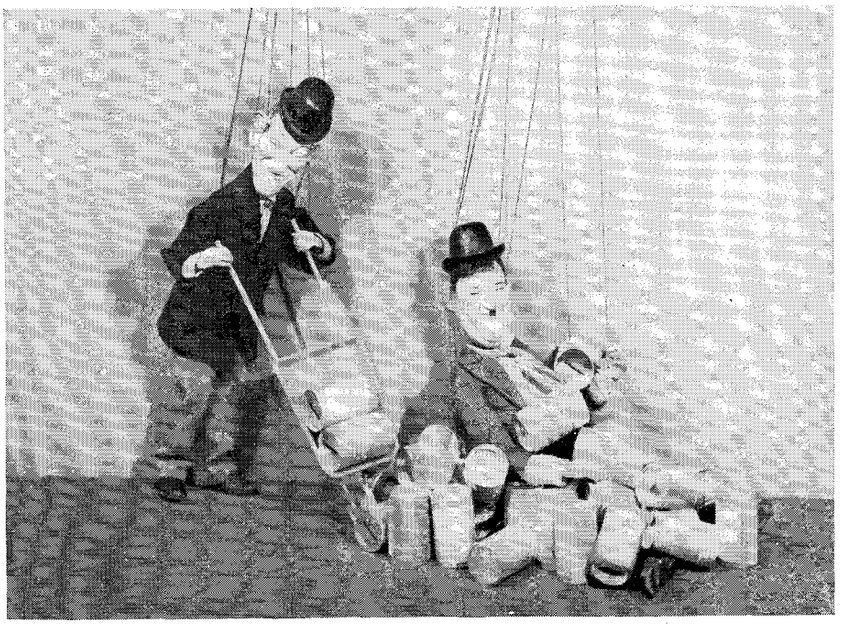
Tony Sarg began working in New York soon after that, and the Sarg Marionettes have led the parade ever since. Last year, his puppet troupe toured 38,000 miles from coast to coast.

Modern children know all about puppets. They make them, design them, sew the costumes, beat out the tiny swords for dueling, paint the scenery and cut from tin midget suits of armor. They build the little theaters and in some of the more progressive schools write, rehearse and direct the plays.

Educational Dolls—Teachers find the dolls extraordinarily helpful in teaching children coordination between mind and hands, the correct pitching of their voices and enunciation.

Last July, in Detroit, amateur and professional puppeteers met for the first American Puppetry Conference. Papers were read, demonstrations made. The resulting simple rule for all was this: keep the figures simple; do not overdress them.

Important at the conference were Sarg, Remo Bufano, Sue Hastings, Paul McPharlin, Perry Dilly, Helen Haiman Joseph, Meyer Levin and the group called the Yale Puppeteers. Alfred Kreymborg was hailed as First Dramatist for the tiny



Laurel and Hardy by Sue Hastings

Spring in the Park and Lady (right) by Russell Patterson

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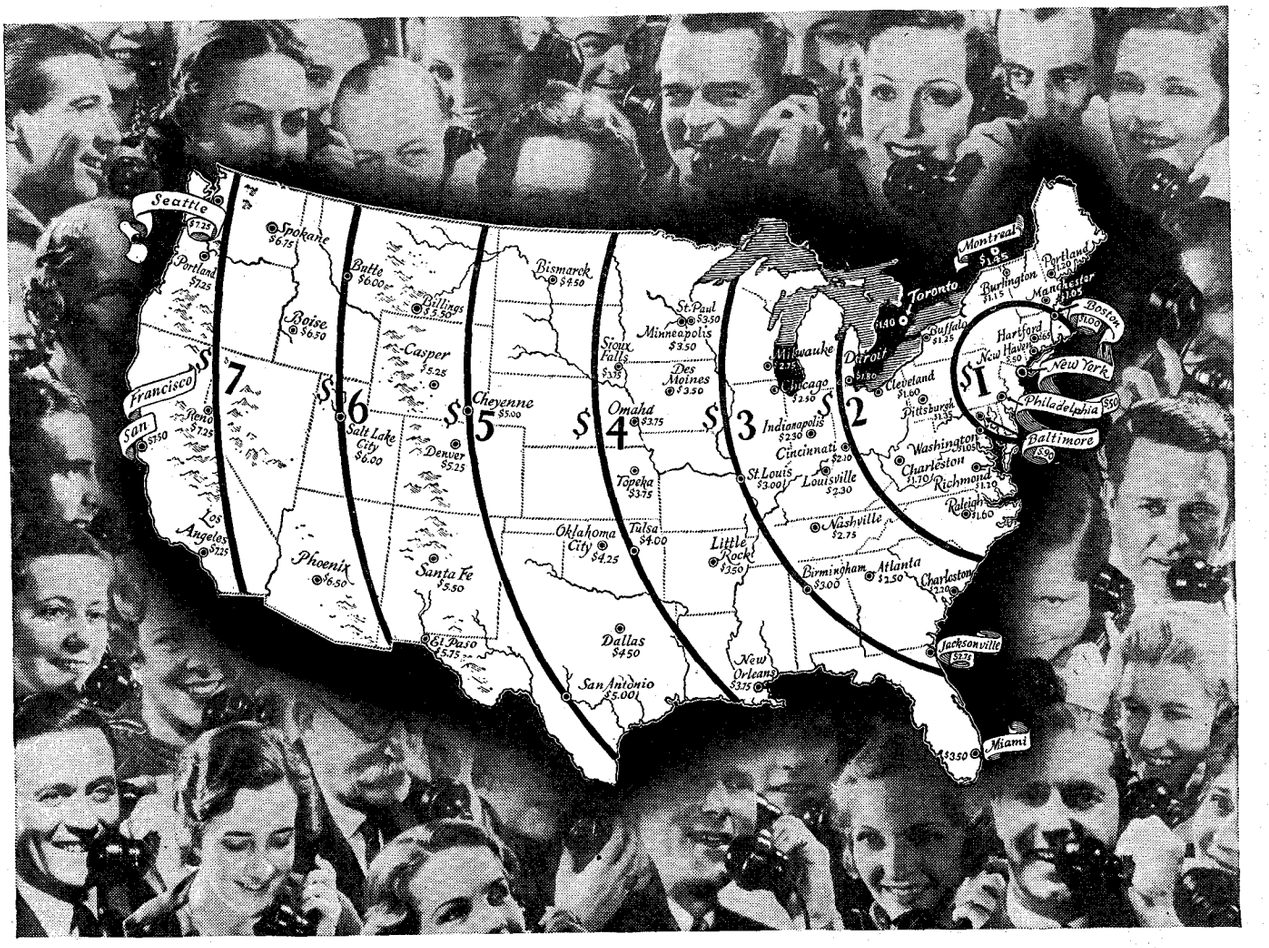

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NEW YORK to	*Year Opened*	MINIMUM RATES *Then*	*Now*
Cleveland	1891	$ 2.75	$ .95*
Chicago	1892	4.50	1.45*
Denver	1911	11.25	3.25*
Salt Lake City	1913	14.25	3.75*
San Francisco	1915	20.70	4.50*
London	1927	75.00	15.00

*3-minute station-to-station night and all day Sunday rates.

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Far-away friends and relatives, branch offices and customers, are "nearer" now than ever before.

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dolls because of his delightful plays especially written for them.

Russell Patterson, the illustrator, tho not at the conference, is a force in puppetry.

He has concentrated on sophisticated marionettes, lithe, magnificently dressed and piquant figures with city-clicker manners and Park Avenue clothes. He also has done remarkable things with them as models for magazine illustration.

Hollywood was slow to appreciate the value of marionettes, but quick to use them, once their deliciousness in films was demonstrated.

The Yale Puppeteers furnished more than 200 for "I Am Suzanne" and later made a puppet sequence for the photoplay "Whom the Gods Destroy."

New York Master—Not known to the general public, but a fixed habit with scores in New York, is the House of Manteo, which for eighty years in Italy, the Argentine and New York City has entertained audiences. The tiny little theater in New York's densely populated East Side, presided over by Papa Manteo, has been giving the same play for eighteen years, a dramatization of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

The play is long, one sequence a night being performed. Next night, the narrative picks up where it left off and carries forward another step. The cycle takes nine months to complete; then the play is begun again.

The play covers the history of the Mediterranean world from the time of Constantine to Charlemagne.

The Manteo marionettes are five feet tall, entirely the product of the family: Papa built them; son Agrippino assembled them; Mama made the costumes; the Manteo daughters painted the scenery and speak the lines for female characters. Papa speaks for the males. The family has its own trade secrets.

NEW BOOKS: Caleb Catlum and His Fabulous Stories of America; Thumbing Other Works

Caleb Catlum's America. By Vincent McHugh. 340 pp. (New York: Stackpole Sons; $2.50.)

History has produced some handsome liars, from Adam on down through Ananias and *Paul Bunyan* to Baron Munchausen; this *Caleb Catlum* and his literary sire, Vincent McHugh, make all the other tall story tellers seem like shy amateurs, at best.

Caleb is 147 years old. Of course, it isn't accurate to call him old, because he doesn't look a day over twenty, and he never will. It was his ancestor, *Eric the Red Catlum,* who made the family immortal.

Eric the Red Catlum helped Ponce de Leon find the Fountain of Youth. They both took long drinks, so they're as young as colts to-day.

The descendant *Catlums* beat a retreat from our puny civilization some years ago. They went to the Country of the Great Cave with Abe Lincoln, *Rip Van Winkle, Tom Sawyer* and all the rest of the folk. It was with some effort that Vincent McHugh located *Caleb Catlum* and got him to talk about his experiences.

And it was difficult for Mr. McHugh to write the book. He talked with *Caleb,* heard each experience four or five times and selected the most outrageous version as the one nearest the truth. "Caleb Catlum's America" is the result.

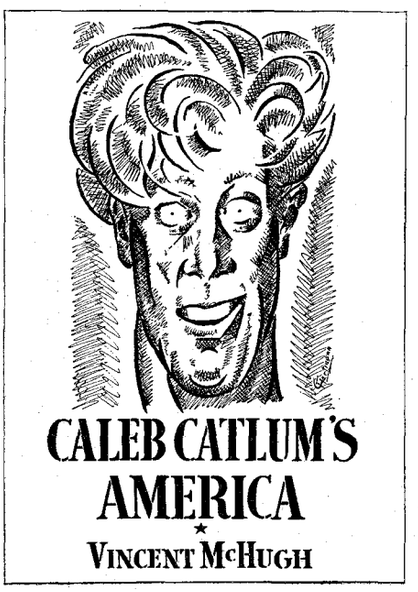
Birth of "Caleb"—When *Caleb* was born in 1798, his mother was in a high temper. She had seven children by *Pa Catlum,* and they had all turned out to be either seals or geese.

"I'm sick an' tired o' your antics," she says. "Next time I have a child o' yourn, pigs'll be flyin'."

At just that minute the sky overhead was black with a swarm of flying pigs, and little *Caleb* was born. *Caleb,* by his own account, was a pretty small snigglefritz, about the size of a hazel-nut. He was so little his mother pressed his clothes with a hot nail.

But he grew rapidly, so that at two he was as big as a boy of sixteen. Being a pretty husky youngster, he plowed 300 acres the first time he tried.

After a stretch of larnin' at home, *Caleb* went to Boston to soak up the tenses of French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and Erse. This didn't take long, so his pappy sent him down to Philadelphia to study with the old family friend, Dr. B. Franklin. *Caleb* caught on quickly. He was so expert that he could get out Dr. B. Franklin's newspaper in thirty-one minutes flat.



New collection of tall tales rivaling those of Munchausen and Paul Bunyan

That meant gathering the news, printing an edition of a million and a half, and putting the pennies collected in the bank.

All in thirty-one minutes.

American Traveler—When he left Dr. B. Franklin's, he stopped at the White House before heading to Kentucky, and he had a little run-in with Ike Hoover, head doorman even in those days. But he did get to see President Jefferson and they got on real well.

Since then *Caleb Catlum* has been almost everywhere. He palled around with Dan'l Boone, *John Henry,* and his cousin, *Paul Bunyan.* He met Mark Twain, *Huck Finn* and Walt. Whitman. Every one of any importance was a friend of *Caleb Catlum.*

Caleb's Ghost Writer—Author McHugh has done a remarkable job in writing the epic of the tallest of the tall story tellers, *Caleb Catlum.* His book may, by its sheer American audacity and general breeziness, become a classic ranking with "Tristram Shandy." That possibility is one few men look forward to at thirty-one. Vincent McHugh, just past thirty, has two novels of considerable stature to his credit, besides "Caleb Catlum's America." His latest work, tho, may well rank with the best of Mark Twain.

Thumbing the Books

Columnist—"Taint Right." By Westbrook Pegler. (Doubleday, Doran; $2.50.) The best of Westbrook Pegler's six years of columns in the Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *World-Telegram.* Favorite bits of annoyance, inspiration or delight will be found here.

Unemployed—"The Trouble I've Seen." By Martha Gellhorn. (William Morrow; $2.50.) A deeply moving group of four long short stories about the unemployed and the hardships they endure in their attempt to find work. So brilliantly done that it stands head and shoulders above the majority of its competitors.

Anthology—"The New Republic Anthology: 1915-1935." Edited by Groff Conklin. (Dodge; $3.) A notable collection of contributions to *The New Republic,* one of the key-stone magazines of the liberal press. Includes unreprinted poetry by James Joyce and a stream-lined Shakespearian sonnet by George Santayana.

Ward Heeler—"Ward Eight." By Joseph F. Dinneen. (Harper and Brothers; $2.50.) Realistic and exciting novel of *Big Tim O'Flaherty,* son and prospective heir to Ward Eight, Boston, in the days of rough-and-tumble politics.

Bible—"The Bible: Designed to be Read as Living Literature." Arranged and edited by Ernest Sutherland Bates. (Simon and Schuster; $3.75.) Many years of research have made this one of the finest of modern editions. It is an excellent presentation of the Bible designed for the modern reader. Deserves a place on every book-shelf.

Romance—"A Prayer For My Son." By Hugh Walpole. (Doubleday, Doran; $2.50.) An appealing and human story of an unwed mother forced to leave her child. She returns later to begin a difficult up-hill fight for happiness. One of the best of recent Walpole novels.

Novelists—"The English Novelists." Edited by Derek Vershoyle. (Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.50.) The cream of living English authors give their views of their famous predecessors, from Chaucer through James Joyce in an interesting survey of English literature.

Suburbs—"Weeping is For Women." By Donald Barr Chidsey. (Alfred A. Knopf; $2.) An accurate picture of suburban life to-day. A well-told account of the *Caldwell* family and their dream, almost realized, of a trip around the world.

Post-Mortem—"Phoenix The Posthumous Papers of D. H. Lawrence." Edited by Aldous Huxley. (The Viking Press; $3.75.) An important and very interesting collection of brief papers by one of England's greatest modern writers.

Murder—"Death in the Back Seat." By Dorothy Cameron Disney. (Random House; $2.) A tricky mystery without the usual high-pressure detective. Printed serially with great success in *The Woman's Home Companion.*

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$75.00	$12,000	$100.00
$93.75	$15,000	$125.00
$187.50	$30,000	$250.00
$375.00	$60,000	$500.00

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THE LIGHT BRIGADE CHARGES AGAIN

Hollywood Turns to Tennyson and Glory of Crimean War

The heroine: Olivia de Haviland

Whenever a Hollywood studio wraps itself in classic drama and decides to film Shakespeare, it reaches for a dollar bill. That is what it costs to buy the best or any of the Bard of Avon's plays.

Tennyson comes cheaper. Tennyson doesn't cost a dime. Warner Brothers paid out a dollar for the right to film "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It paid out nothing to the estate of Tennyson for the right to film "The Charge of The Light Brigade."

Altho literary costs were nothing, production costs were high enough to cause blinking in the bookkeeping wing of the studio.

To Lone Pine, California, were shipped three car-loads of live stock, fifty trained military horses, four Brahman cows, a dozen fighting falcons, a car-load of uniforms, caps and boots, a car-load of saddles and lances, complete with pennons.

In the wake of the supply-train came 150 actors and actresses, another 150 extra players, more than 100 technicians, wardrobe men, make-up artists and hairdressers. Over them, wondering how it would all turn out, was Director Michael Curtiz. He's stopped worrying now. The picture is finished, ready for exhibition.

Four times, the company was moved. After Lone Pine, it was shipped to Lasky Mesa, thence to Chatsworth and the Colorado River. Tennyson wrote his poem about India and the Crimea. Lone Pine supplied the background for some shots involving Arabs. Lasky Mesa groaned beneath the weight of settings covering an area equal to four city blocks. The sets represented a British garrison on the borders of India. Chatsworth was the scene of the charge itself, its valley representing Balaklava.

The characters: Patric Knowles, Nigel Bruce, Errol Flynn

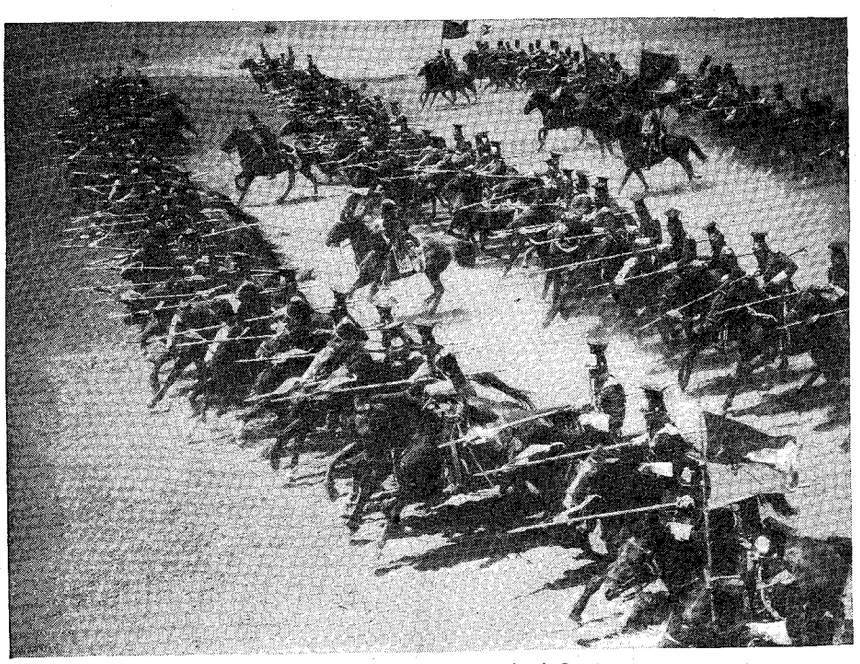
Tricky Number—Only once did Director Curtiz cheat on numbers: when the charge was filmed, fewer than the historic 697 cavalrymen rode thundering into the Russian guns. Trick photography will make the skeleton troop seem full-sized.

Eying it all, checking up a uniform here and a military cap there, was Capt. E. Rockfort-John, former British Army officer.

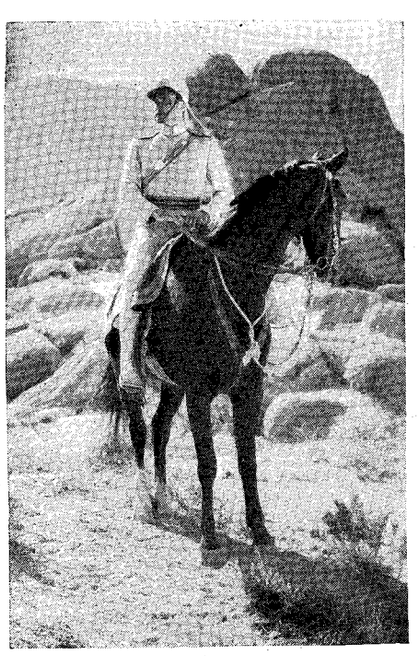
After all of the battle-scenes had been shot, the company returned to Lone Pine and principals found themselves sent out to hunt leopards, presumably tame but unpredictable creatures freed from cages. No actor was scratched or bitten. No leopard really was killed. After the leopard hunt came a horse drive in which 2,000 rented horses were shoved across the waste-land.

Scenarist Michael Jacoby, rereading the gallant poem, detected a motion-picture theme. With Rowland Leigh's help a story was worked out. Shrewd Hollywood writers, Jacoby and Leigh sprayed a love-story into the plot.

Innocuous romance, it will not alter the



The charge: directed by Michael Curtiz



The hero: Errol Flynn

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historic rightness of the film, can not anger Tennyson addicts. It is a routine formula love-story, cannily shaped to supply a celluloid escape mechanism.

Errol Flynn, his curls shorn, is the Major Geoffrey Vickers of the film. Olivia de Haviland and Patric Knowles supplied the needful romantic conflict. They are supported by virtually all of the actors in Hollywood with British accents and talent for remaining aboard a charging horse.

Unusual Curtizisms: a lancer, pinned to the earth by one lance, keeps aloft the troop's flag by jamming it against a wrecked cannon; a bullock-cart, wheels squeaking hideously, is allowed to roll by and drown out the words of an important conversation. What is lost in dialog is gained in naturalness.

Carted around from location to location was Sam Polito, No. 1 Warner cameraman. His photography of the charge and battle-scenes will keep him out front among the first three lensers in Hollywood.

NEW GRAND OPERAS:

Seven Novelties and Revivals Added to Metropolitan Repertoire

Seven novelties and revivals, ten new singers will give color to the season of the Metropolitan Opera Company which begins December 21. In addition, thirteen singers have been carried over from the experimental four-week "little season" last spring.

The new singers are:

Franca Somigli, of New York, whose real name is Marian Clark. She is a lyric soprano, will sing after January 1.

Kerstin Thorborg, Swedish contralto, making her American début.

Gina Cigna, dramatic soprano.

Gertrud Ruenger, Polish soprano.

Vina Bovy, coloratura soprano, born in Belgium.

Bidu Sayäo, Brazilian coloratura soprano.

Stella Andreva, born Andrews, British coloratura soprano.

Irene Jessner, Viennese lyric soprano.

Karl Laufkoetter, German buffo tenor.

John Brownlee, Australian baritone.

Additions to the repertoire include Hageman's "Caponsacchi"; Cimarosa's "The Secret Marriage"; Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman"; Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or"; Bellini's "Norma" and Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffman."

WHOLESALE BEAUTY:

"White Horse Inn" Recalls Prodigal Showmanship of Ziegfeld

Delayed ten years by European cities that wouldn't let it go, by American dramatists wrestling with some of the grimier witticisms in its libretto, "White Horse Inn" took its stand in Rockefeller Center last week, was revealed to be $300,000 worth of monumental scenery encompassing the love-story of a Tyrolean waiter and the mistress of an inn.

For two hours and a half, a Tyrolean village, larger by four houses and a railway station than any similar town on the Austrian side of the Alps, sprawled across and through the famed Center Theater.

The White Horse Inn, itself, a brooding,

★

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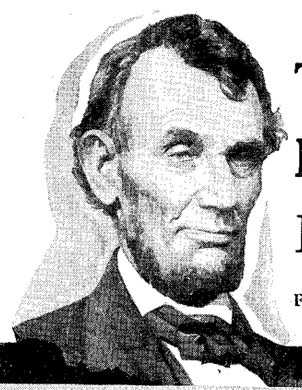

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gigantic tourist haven under the cliffs of the mountains, was large enough to house the First Audience, a matter of some 4,000 persons.

Back-stage, alternately beaming and crushing his lip between sharp, white teeth, Erik Charell, European *impresario* with Rockefeller-Warner backing, watched the proceedings, wondered how America would take the first unstinted extravaganza since 1929 put its bleak economic burden on the theater of New York.

Village Created—He had stood by for weeks while painters, carpenters, masons and shinglers created an authentic Alpine village within the walls of the theater. His patience never snapped, even when relays of struggling dramatists slaved to turn the libretto into good theater English. One dared Charell's wrath by pointing out that the first spoken line in the play was too vulgar for American audiences.

Charell shrugged.

"Vas good in Munich," he argued gently.

He was told about the essential differences between Munich and Manhattan. He shrugged again.

"You fix."

The dramatists fixed the libretto from beginning to end, cleansed it, piped up the romance, entrusted the waiter to Billy Gaxton, the inn's mistress to cinema star and singer Kitty Carlisle. They triumphed.

The clown work was put into the Virginia ham-sized hands of Billy House, a Gargantuan comic from vaudeville, assisted by Carol Stone. Comedian House labored for twenty minutes without getting an uproarious laugh until his boulder-dimensioned skull was poked from a tiny window under the eaves of the inn. There, sixty feet above the audience, his moon-face wrinkled with concern, he cried: "This place was built for pigeons, and I'm an Elk!" Thereafter he found it easier to make 4,000 furred and silk-hatted customers laugh. His biggest laugh came late in the performance when, dressed in *lederhosen* and shirt, Alpine hat, a coil of rope and an alpenstock, he started up a frowning, ice-covered peak.

"I knew," he said, taking his audience into confidence, "they'd make a hillbilly of me some day."

Producers' Favorite—"White Horse Inn" has played the major cities of Europe, charmed London. No fewer than four American producers toyed with the notion of bringing it to New York, reluctantly gave up when public accountants toted up the probable costs.

The result of the years of waiting, the months of construction, the $300,000 in cash and the conversion of a Sixth Avenue theater in New York to a Tyrolean village on the slope of a friendly Alp, is a pleasant, innocent German comedy with music, dozens of performers, dazzling settings, majestically lovely costumes and such wholesale beauty as the theater has not owned to since Florenz Ziegfeld died.

The choruses are ringing, the battalions of dancers do their work with rhythm and thump, Prof. Ernst Stern has supplied a melodious score.

Imperial Byplay—One astonishing event managed to make itself individual: it is the guaranty in the plot that Emperor Franz Joseph willingly took time off from the Imperial and Royal cares of the Austro-Hungarian State to settle a befuddled romance between a waiter and his employer. If one can believe that, he can believe "White Horse Inn."

The lobbies of the theater carry out the village notion by looking like the streets of the town.

When it is at its end and seemingly every possible trick of the modern stage has been used to give it scope and motion, the curtain comes down on "White Horse Inn" being spun on three revolving stages beneath settings that tower 100 feet in the air. And, as if this were not enough, a monster merry-go-round spins the principals.

Aids to size estimation: a motor-bus carrying twenty-four passengers, a driver and announcer is driven on stage and looks something like a roller-skate at the bottom of the Grand Cayon. A steamboat, carrying forty-eight persons and crew, puffs on stage and is about as overwhelming as a rowboat in the Atlantic.

Critical Acclaim—Giving full credit to Rowland Stebbins, the American producer of record, New York critics were unstinted in their praise of the show's beauty:

John Anderson, New York *Journal:* "It is all, as I may have said, huge, spectacular, colorful, amiably naïve and sentimental."

Gilbert W. Gabriel, New York *American:* "Here, believe me, is a very magnum of delights."

Brooks Atkinson, New York *Times:* "The genie of American spectacle making have done one of their handsomest jobs on this international holiday."

Comedy relief: Carol Stone and Billy House in "White Horse Inn"

Film Ratings

These ratings represent a consensus arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by THE LITERARY DIGEST Screen Editor.

AAAA—"Romeo and Juliet"; "The Green Pastures"; "San Francisco"; "The Gorgeous Hussy"; "Swing Time"; "The Devil Is a Sissy"; "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie"; "Dodsworth."

AAA—"Fury"; "The Devil Doll"; "Suzy"; "Piccadilly Jim"; "Girls' Dormitory."

The ratings are: *AAAA*, Excellent; *AAA*, Good; *AA*, Acceptable, and *A*, Poor.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

baseball, where originated.—"H. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Baseball* undoubtedly originated in the United States. The game was an evolution from an older game called *townball* that also developed in the United States from the old English game of *rounders*. Townball was played on a square field at the corners of which were four-foot posts which served as bases. In scoring one run, the player ran around these posts, and if hit by a thrown ball while running, he was "out." The side first securing 100 runs was the winner. In 1839, with others, the 20-year-old Abner Doubleday, who later served as major-general of volunteers in the Civil War in command of the defenses of Washington, drew up the first set of baseball rules. But it was not until 1845 that the Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York, the first organized club, modified the game by substituting bags for bases, limiting the number of players to nine on a side, and setting the game at nine innings.

brains trust.—"F. A. W.," Decatur, Ill.—According to Ernest K. Lindley in his "The Roosevelt Revolution" (p. 26), "The phrase *brains trust* was invented in the late summer of 1932 by James M. Kieran of 'The New York Times' who was 'covering' Mr. Roosevelt at the time. A convenient appellation to distinguish this group of men from Mr. Roosevelt's political advisers was badly needed. Mr. Kieran at first tried 'brains department.' He then shortened it to *brains trust*. Most of Mr. Kieran's colleagues resisted the expression, but the press associations finally began to use it, Mr. Roosevelt adopted it, and it slowly made its way into the public vocabulary."

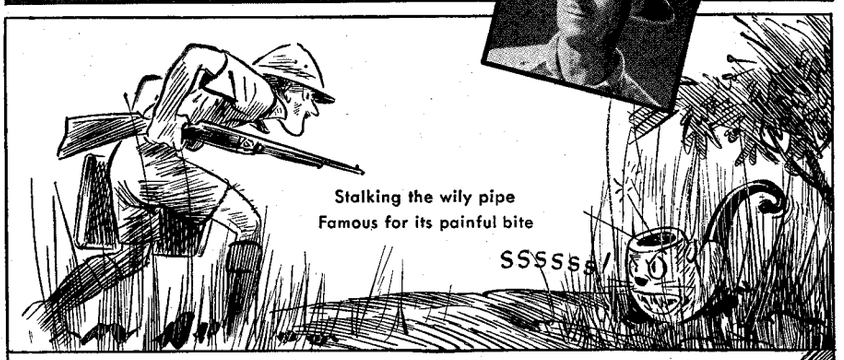
golf.—"F. D.," Union City, N. J.—Like most games, the game of *golf* has undoubtedly evolved from some older pastime. The Scottish game may have evolved from the older game of *shinty*, or from a Dutch game, or perhaps from the old Roman game of *paganica*, played with a crooked stick and a leather ball stuffed with feathers. We know only that by 1457, *golf* had become so popular in Scotland as to interfere with the more serious sport of archery, so much so that in the following year the Parliament passed an Act forbidding the pastime. The game was very slow in reaching the United States, the first regularly formed club being the St. Andrews Golf Club of New York, organized in 1888.

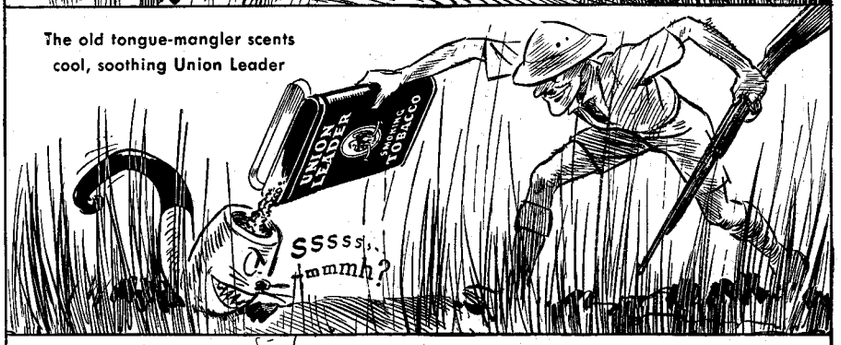
Hunyak.—"S. B. C.," Los Angeles, Calif.—The slang appellation *Hunyak* is not usually applied to emigrants from northern Europe. They are generally termed Polacks, Dutchmen, or Swedes (or Squareheads), with a supreme disregard of actual nationality. So, also, *Hunyak* is applied indifferently to emigrants from the Balkan States—Hungarians, Serbs, Bulgars, Turks, or Greeks.

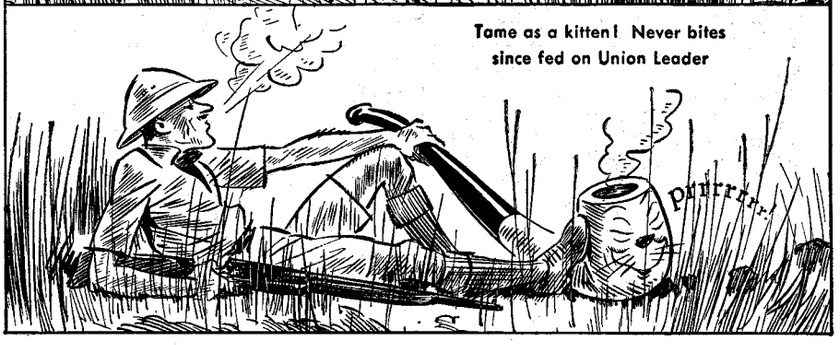
"How I Tamed a Ferocious Pipe"

by LIONEL HUNTER

Famous Big Game Trapper







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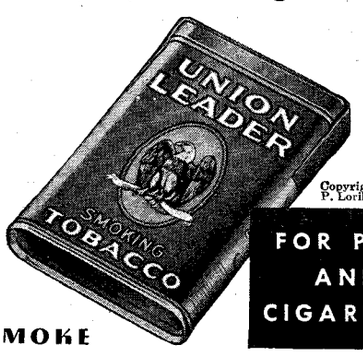

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FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE

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Parade

Quebec's red light district, winked at by police for two hundred years, was invaded last week by a band of rebellious French-Canadian students from **Laval University.** Irked by judicial comments that the section was not properly handled by authorities, the collegiate Carrie Nations, armed with walking-sticks, demolished eight disorderly houses, driving diaphanously-clad inmates into the streets amid hubbub and curses. Taxi-drivers and police came to the rescue of the embattled women, rewarding the academic virtue-bearers with broken noses, battered skulls and missing teeth. Some forty crusaders were arrested, pleaded not guilty to disorderly conduct charges, and limped from the court-room. The publicity, however, turned eyes on the situation, with an investigation into vice impending.

* * *

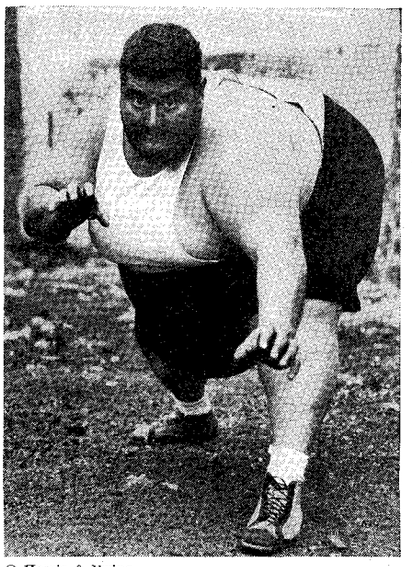
Exploding theories of food faddists, **Dr. Milton A. Bridges,** diet expert of Columbia University, startled a Kansas City audience. "It has never been recognized that nature or man has been able to produce any such thing as a reducing food," he declared. "The efficacy of fish as a brain food, onions to cure a cold, parsley to increase fluid output, broth for strength, port wine and rusty nails for blood-building, celery to soothe the nerves, skim-milk and bananas for reducing, and last but not least, an apple a day to keep the doctor away, have all been proved without foundation."

* * *

Depressions, like head colds, disappear with time, according to **Bruce Barton,** advertising man and writer. "To hope to avoid some day another depression is asking more than human history and human nature give us any right to expect."

* * *

Dividing his judgment into five categories—face, figure, eyes, hands and legs—**Duncan Gleason,** young portrait painter, ranked Hollywood's beauties. Marlene Dietrich came off first, with a possible eighty-four out of one hundred; missing on face and eyes. Norma Shearer was second; Ginger Rogers, third. Ruby Keeler placed with her eyes and legs; Jane Hamilton, with her legs. As for the perfect beauty, Gleason regretted "we probably will never find her."



© Harris & Ewing

Boogie-boogie: Martin Levy, 625 pounds, dreams of heavy-weight wrestling honors

* * *

Bridling at remarks of **George Bernard Shaw** that they were "bell-boys," Hollywood's leading scenarists blasted forth at the English octogenarian writer. Scenarist Don Hartman fumed: "The once very great G. B. S. has become a very silly old gent who should be given a hot-water bottle and put to bed."

* * *

"I am going to America simply on a vacation," stated **Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli,** Papal Secretary of State. "I have a great longing to see the United States. There is no political aspect to my trip whatsoever." First Vatican official of similar rank ever to visit this country, the Cardinal will be the house guest of **Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady,** papal duchess of New York. Mrs. Brady was the sole inheritor of the $50,000,000 fortune of the late Mr. Brady, traction official. A Catholic convert in 1906, she received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Georgetown University and the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame.

* * *

"I was named for my grandmother," chirped **Tallulah Bankhead,** actress. "It's an Indian name, of course. There's a Tallulah Falls in Georgia—one of the showplaces of the State. I don't know whether my grandmother was named for the Falls, or the Falls for my grandmother. In one tribe's language, Tallulah means 'rapid' or 'fast.' In another language it means 'love maiden.' . . . It's all quite prophetic and compromising."

* * *

His eye on the world's heavy-weight wrestling crown, **Martin Levy,** 625 pounds of Boston grunt and blubber, is trying to whittle himself down to a puny 600. He is being trained by Miss Frances Sothern, fellow Bostonian.

* * *

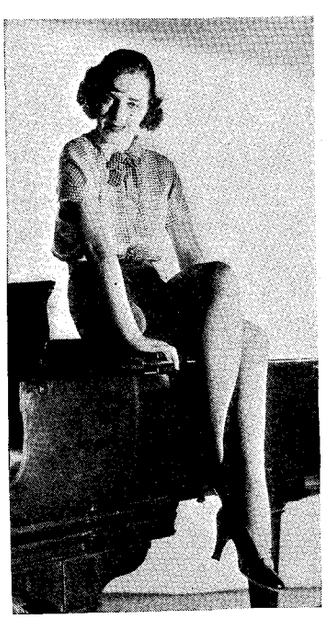
Propped comfortably in bed, clad in lavender pajamas, **Noel Coward,** playwright, received reporters aboard the Cunard White Star liner, *Queen Mary,* announced he was writing his autobiography—tentatively called "Present Indicative." "I wrote it," he sighed, "because I found people writing even books about me that are inaccurate. I read my life-story written by some obscure author and it was quite shivery. I was sorry there was no libel in the book, for I should have loved to sue the writer. My own book will tell the truth, no matter whom it hurts, including myself."

* * *

"It may be of interest to my American friends," said **Lord Duveen,** British art authority and collector, "to know that a number of great collectors of Spain have sent their art objects to my house in London and that I have become the custodian of a great Spanish treasury in the past few months." He hoped that the El Greco work, "Burial of Count Ortega," reported missing, had been cut from its frame and would be found.

* * *

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, declared in Cleveland that "forces making for war are far more irresponsible" than in 1914. "The world is in the most unsafe situation I have seen it," he added.



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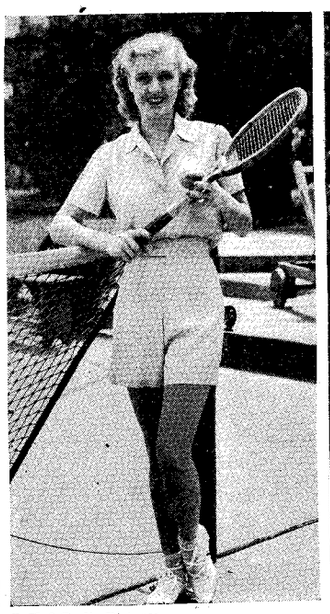

R-K-O Radio Pictures

R-K-O Radio Pictures

Paramount Pictures

Artist's choice for Hollywood's most beautiful legs: Ruby Keeler, Ginger Rogers, Jane Hamilton, Marlene Dietrich

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Even though you may not have been bothered so far this year, take precautions if your general *resistance* is low. Instead of waiting until the "peak months" for winter conditions are upon you, start *now* to build good general resistance!

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Off-Side

Caged Sissies—To find out whether animals in captivity retain primitive instincts, the Pittsburgh Zoological Commission experimented with a nice plump hen. The puma and the cheetah both ran when she appeared in their cage. The mountain lion ran first and played afterwards. The jaguar ate the hen.

* * *

Pancakes—Flapjack Champion J. B. James of Nelsonville, Ohio, claims he has eaten nine cornmeal pancakes every morning for fifty years. His wife, who cooks them, makes a minor correction—on twenty-five days she varied the breakfast menu. They had company.

* * *

Clever Canine—"Lady," a black and white foxhound of St. Louis, knows her way around. About to have puppies, she walked into the Washington University clinic and wagged her tail. Three days later, attended by nurses and internes, she gave birth to six pups.

* * *

Fast Walker—H. Konda, farmer of Yakima, Washington, walked so fast his trousers caught on fire. Spray he'd been using on his orchard had saturated his trousers. Friction did the rest. He escaped with slight burns.

* * *

All White—Unless a poultry farmer of Niles Center, Illinois, is much mistaken, a revolution is about to take place in Sunday dinners. By using violet rays, he has managed to produce chickens with nothing but white meat.

* * *

Gold Unseen—A totally blind ex-cattleman and a prospector, blind in one eye, have just made a big gold strike in Sydney, Australia. The first 250 tons of ore yielded 287 ounces of gold, the next 502 tons, 748 ounces.

* * *

Whale Story—A whale straying into the St. Lawrence River went 1,000 miles upstream before being stranded on the shore at Lotbiniere, Quebec. It weighed 1,300 pounds.

* * *

Three in One—Triplet sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shaw of Big Spring, Texas, at home in the tray of an old trunk, answer to the names Franklin, Delano and Roosevelt.

* * *

Coincidence?—The very day that the only two doctors in Greenville, Missouri, were taken to the hospital, sick, two new businesses opened up. Both undertakers.

* * *

Gas in School—Children in Istanbul, Turkey, are now getting "100 per cent. in poison gas." Anti-gas teaching is compulsory in all secondary schools.

* * *

Ducking Ducks—Simpson Holstein, San Jose (Calif.) attorney, claims he can dive under a flock of ducks and seize one from underneath before it can duck.

* * *

Law Enforcement—In 1723, researchers have discovered, a man who failed to obey a "KEEP OFF THE GRASS" sign got thirty lashes.

* * *

Giddap, Dobbin—Detroit has just repealed its ten-mile-an-hour speed limit for horses. Now they can compete with autos.

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Religion

BIBLE REVISION: Project Announced by Scholars of Catholic Church in U. S.

Two reporters shuffled down a deep-carpeted corridor of New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last week, doubtfully eyed a door labeled "Scripture Study," stopped.

A whole day of covering the third National Catechetical Congress of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (Catholic) had yielded only routine news. Stifling an impulse to cut this last unpromising session, they opened the door.

There, in uneven rows of chairs, sat some fifty priests and laymen, tired, slightly disheveled, but still going strong after almost ten hours of discussion. At a raised desk presided their Chairman, sandy-haired, bespectacled, jolly Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara of Great Falls, Montana.

"Sorry, no news here," said the churchmen. After twelve and a half minutes of fruitless questioning, the newsmen were ready to believe it, to leave for the hotel's famous bar (reserved for men), but made one final plea for "something."

Then, almost diffidently, from the Rev. William L. Newton, Executive Secretary of the Committee, came the first public announcement of a project that is expected eventually to affect every Catholic in the United States.

National Interest—Altho the Committee thought it wasn't news, the New York *Herald Tribune* next morning emblazoned it on page one, other papers all over the nation picked up the story.

The Douai-Rheims version of the Vulgate, official Bible of the Roman Catholic Church, is being revised into modern English for the first time since 1749, explained the Committee. On completion, the new version will probably replace the one now used in the 18,000 Catholic parishes of this country.

In two or three years, the editors expect to have polished into modern usage the entire New Testament. The long, arduous task of rewording the Old Testament will then begin.

Decision to simplify the Douai version for popular understanding and study was made last November at the annual meeting of Bishops in Washington, D. C., by a committee of three, headed by Bishop O'Hara. Under them labors the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, an organization of laity formed centuries ago to promote understanding and discussion of the Scriptures.

Quietly, a revision committee was appointed, with Father Newton, Professor of Sacred Scripture at St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, as Executive Secretary. Among twenty chosen and volunteered scholars were parceled out the books of the New Testament. Thus, unostentatiously and without public notice, the most revolutionary work of two centuries on Catholic Scriptures was begun.

Preliminary Work—Working in academic or monastic studies throughout the country, these Scriptural experts have since completed the "spade work" on nearly half the New Testament, placed it in the hands of seven Editorial Board members at last week's Revision Committee session.

The revision plan grew out of a long-felt need among Catholic educators for a

Sail American

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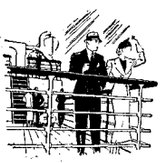

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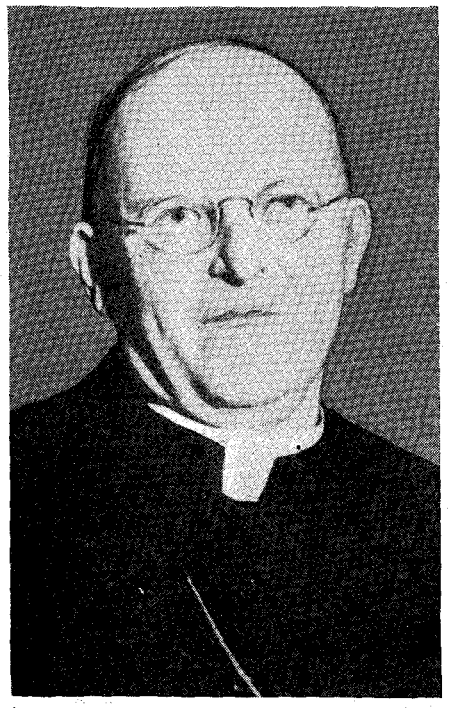
Bible in language that would not frighten readers away by its obsolete, scarcely understood forms of expression.

Thousands of study clubs, developed throughout the United States since 1931 to teach the laity how to express their religion as well as believe it, have recognized the desirability of a modern English version. Like the projected revision, the study clubs are a project of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

But let no layman anticipate a "jazz" version of the Holy Book. Both Bishop O'Hara and Father Newton insist that the dignity of traditional Biblical language be preserved. There will be no attempt completely to restate the Scriptures in modern terms. And readers will search in vain for slang or modern colloquialisms.

Many obsolete grammatical forms and words will give way to modern ones. But "thee" and "thou" are not among them. To replace them with "you" would, the



Acme

Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara heads group that decided to modernize the Catholic Bible

Committee feels, destroy much of the measured beauty of such passages as the Lord's Prayer, which will appear in virtually its present form.

"Doeth" and "goeth," awkward to moderns, will disappear, and whenever a little-used or archaic word obscures the meaning of a sentence, a change will be certain.

Historic Book—First official Bible of the Catholic Church was the Latin Vulgate, so-named in the thirteenth century because of its common use. Until 1456, when printed by Gutenberg, it had existed only in manuscripts produced after years of painstaking labor by zealous monks.

Since the early fifth century, when St. Jerome translated virtually the entire Bible from original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts, this Latin version had grown in church popularity. By 800 A.D. it was generally in use throughout the Roman Church.

With the invention of printing in the fifteenth century, numerous copies, not always exact ones, were published and disseminated throughout Europe. To stop use of these corrupted texts, the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century, designated the Vulgate as the official Bible of the Roman Church, forbade use of any other.

To-day, it still stands as the only official Bible for Catholics and the source of nearly all modern translations of the Scriptures. Itself corrupted by early copyists' errors and insertions, the Vulgate underwent several official revisions by order of the Holy See. By order of Pius X, the Benedictine monks several years ago began further correction to reproduce as closely as possible the original Latin of St. Jerome.

Translations—Altho translations into other languages were frequent, until 1582 there had appeared no English version acceptable to Catholics. In October, 1578, translation of the Vulgate for English-speaking Catholics was undertaken. At Rheims, France, in 1582, the New Testament was published. The Old Testament followed in 1609 at Douai. The combined volumes, known as the Douai-Rheims version, were gradually accepted by Catholics throughout the English-speaking world.

In 1749-'50, Bishop Richard Challoner, English prelate, directed the only generally recognized revision of the Douai Bible. It is widely used to-day. Others, notably that of the American Archbishop Kenrick in the middle of the nineteenth century, have appeared since, but have never been used in churches.

From the original Douai-Rheims and its Challoner version, with recourse to the Vulgate and original Greek and Latin manuscripts where necessary to clarify meaning, the present American revision is being made. It is not a retranslation, but a simplification of the original English.

Thus based on the official Vulgate, it is likely to be accepted by American Bishops to whom falls the choice of versions for use in their own dioceses.

Another new edition, the Westminster, on the other hand, being issued in volumes by a group of British scholars, will probably be used only privately, because it stems from the Greek, not from the Vulgate. For the past twenty years, these men have been weighing words and comparing meanings in an attempt to produce the first completely pure translation of original Greek, Hebrew and Latin manuscripts. The fourth volume of the New Testament is expected next spring. Then they will begin on the Old Testament.

In other lands, modern language revisions of the Vulgate have been more frequent than those in English. And Protestants have already officially accepted several simplified versions of the classic King James edition.

Other Purposes—Awaiting completion of the revised Bible, members of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine will not be idle. At their three-day congress, praised to Pope Pius XI by Cardinal Hayes as "an extraordinary success," they formed the Catholic Biblical Association. This organization plans to provide Bishops with religious scholars, both priests and laity, for assistance in presenting Scripture problems interestingly to the faithful.

Suggestions were heard to recast in one-syllable words the "penny-catechism" for children, to expand religious study clubs for those deprived of parochial schooling, to increase Catholic work among Negroes, to train adult laymen to qualify for administering some sacraments.

Outstanding in importance, however, was the Bible revision plan, already hailed as "one of the greatest steps ever taken in this country to promote the study of the Holy Bible by Catholics."

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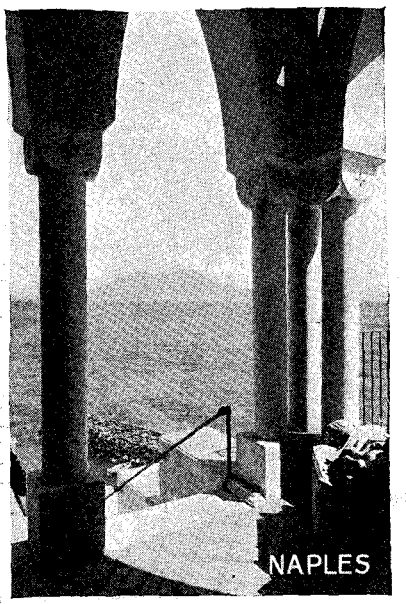

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Education

ENROLMENTS ZOOM AT U. S. COLLEGES

Rise Extends to Women; Freshmen Are More Serious-Minded

Presidents of the nation's colleges, some stern and dignified, some bluff and hearty, received last week from hurrying registrars long columns of figures. A moment of study, then broad smiles lighted the faces of stern and hearty alike.

The lists of statistics showed a strong upward trend in enrolments, foretold an end of the depression's effects on higher education. With complete national returns not yet in, it became apparent that the totals will show at least a 5 per cent. increase over last year's million and a half students.

Leading the pack was great, sprawling Columbia University in New York City, with an increase to 36,500 over last year's 33,561.

Second and third place for size of student bodies also went to the nation's greatest city. New York University lifted its 28,269 to a new high of 30,000, while the College of the City of New York jumped to 23,000 over 22,182 for 1935-'36.

University of California was the only institution among the first ten in enrolment to raise its rank. Gaining from 12,967 to 14,051, it passed the University of Minnesota, which increased only from 13,300 to 13,800.

Northwestern University zoomed from 12,771 to 13,000, while its next-door neighbor, University of Chicago, saw its figures soar from 11,054 to 12,154.

At Ohio State University, registration figures hit an all-time high of 12,000, and the institution found its resources taxed to the utmost when 3,300 freshmen arrived.

Reasons—Scratching his head, President George W. Rightmire was first to cite the factors in the amazing upsurge:

1. Even parents' slashed salaries could halt only temporarily the cumulative rise in American enrolments. In 1910, only about 3½ per cent. of the United States population at college age received higher education. Last year, the proportion had risen to 16 per cent. Ohio State's only enrolment slumps came during the World War and the crash years following 1929. Recovery in both cases was swift. This year's freshman class is the third in a row to break all records.

2. The figures point unmistakably to a general economic upturn.

3. The depression brought a tremendous new interest in higher education. Adult education programs are common in smallest towns; unemployment education has been sponsored by the Government.

Like the great leaders, most of the nation's 1,500 colleges were willing to agree with this philosophy as they watched the figures mount.

Conservative Eastern institutions like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Smith, Vassar*, held their enrolments down rigidly as usual, but they report an insistent increase in entrance applications. Zooming registration was not the only new trend.

Women—Northwestern University noted a marked increase in the percentage of women students, and announced:

"During the depth of the depression, there was a pronounced tendency for parents to give preference to men so far as education was concerned. This trend has now changed, with the result that our enrolment increase for women is larger than for men."

Courtesy Iowa State College

Thirst for practical learning; fine arts courses lose ground to engineering studies

Both sexes have benefited by the New Deal's National Youth Administration, which has boosted registration in many an institution by supplying marginal funds for impoverished students (171,000 last year).

Educators are not slow to recognize this support. "One of the reasons for our increased enrolment of 9 per cent.," writes W. A. Dill, Director of Publicity at the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, "has been the grants under the NYA. This year, nearly 700 students have had such jobs."

An even more significant result of the depression, the New Deal, and election year's political ballyhoo has been a definite increase in most institutions in the number of students studying social and political sciences.

Hard times have not only increased youth's interest in politics, but have also changed its aims. So-called "abstract studies," such as fine arts, philosophy and classics, are losing ground in preference to practical knowledge.

"Officials agree," says Franklin B. Skeele, News Bureau Director of the University of Southern California, that "instead of regarding college as a place to go just because it is the thing to do, or because the students' parents did, young people are coming to believe more than ever before that education increases their chances for better jobs."

*All five institutions maintain the following unvarying enrolments: Harvard, 3,725; Yale, 5,362; Princeton, 2,300; Smith, 2,000; Vassar, 1,200.

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Topics in Brief

COL. FRANK KNOX appears to be the only candidate for Vice President.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

HEY, Mr. Hearst, the Vermont maples are turning red.—*F. P. A. in New York Herald Tribune.*

WE'LL SAY THIS for the Spaniards, they evidently aren't after the tourist trade.—*American Lumberman.*

"WHEN WAS the first lie detector made?" a reader asks. While Adam was in a deep sleep.—*Washington Post.*

THE NEW Philippine Government proposes "tax revision," showing that it is maturing rapidly.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WHAT IF Landon doesn't seem big enough to be President? No man does until he gets in.—*Robert Quillen in Dayton Journal.*

IT IS SAID the average dream lasts only five seconds. But Doctor Townsend doesn't let anything like that discourage him.—*Toledo Blade.*

"WOMAN Finds $10,000 Bill on Sidewalk." Sounds like Harry Hopkins had been out for a stroll.—*Clyde Moore in Ohio State Journal.*

IN THE PRESENCE of all these election polls it must pain Political Manager Farley to remember his old home town, Haverstraw.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE HUMANITARIANS will have to admit that the Spaniards don't treat their bulls any worse than they treat each other.—*Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock).*

FEAR PSYCHOLOGY, says an advertising tycoon, is losing its old force as a sales stimulant. But, mister, it still sells battleships.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

IT IS a forward step, no doubt, to drop 1,000 soldiers into enemy territory by parachute, but much more impressive will be finding a way to get them back safely.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"THE CHINAMAN'S CHANCE"
—Cowan in New York Mirror

STRIKES OF WPA workers persist in the news. So far, *Santa Claus* has not been shot at, but he is being picketed.—*Barron's.*

"CITY'S SCHOOLS Yawn for 968,350."—New York *Herald Tribune* head-line. And do those 968,350 kids reciprocate!—*H. I. Phillips in New York Sun.*

WITH BOTH the Rebels and the Government troops shooting them, it isn't likely that there will be enough anarchists left in Spain for seed.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IT'S TOO LATE for birth control to do much good now. It should have been introduced in the Garden of Eden.—*Olia Miller in Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

"BORROWING money is the same as borrowing trouble," says an economist. Oh, no, it isn't. You can still borrow trouble.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

A GERMAN APOSTLE of fascism declares that "scores of nations are yearning for the rule of an iron hand." His idea seems to be that all the world's a stooge.—*Kansas City Star.*

THAT SPANISH Government at Madrid is crude, tactless and unscientific. Why, they grab most of a fellow's money over there without even calling it taxes!—*Boston Herald.*

THE COLUMBIA thinker's discovery that the sum of the parts may be greater than the whole is all that keeps the reader of political claims from going mad.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ONE REASON the candidates like to go on the air is that they do not have to listen to a half-hour speech by the local chairman who introduces them.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

FOR SOME YEARS we've known certain stingy people, and we've made quite a few nasty remarks about them, but we notice not one of them is on "relief."—*Providence News-Tribune.*

WOMEN who rifle their husbands' clothes are denounced by a Southern court. And yet nothing makes for marital felicity like a spirit of optimism in the wife.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

AN OPTIMISTIC Western orator says that in another ten years it will be hard to find a debtor in this country. Well, it's hard right now, too, if he gets tipped off in time.—*Boston Herald.*

SCIENTISTS engage in speculation on conditions that will prevail a million years hence. In Europe at present intelligent attention is largely concentrated on what may happen in the next ten minutes.—*Washington Star.*

IT IS THOUGHTFUL of the Democratic Committee to inform us in advance that General Johnson will speak in behalf of the Roosevelt Administration. It is often difficult, after listening to the General, to determine just what he is in behalf of.—*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

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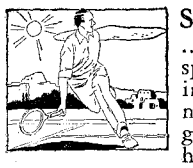

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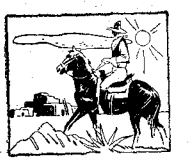

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Sports

DUCKS, HUNTERS AND LOUD REPORTS

Guns and Controversy Blaze Away as New Season Opens

Keystone

Hunter's delight: a few of the 65,000,000 ducks in the United States

To the faint, melancholy honking of water-fowl migrating to winter commissaries, and the thunderous roar of shotguns determined to stop them *en route*, an advance guard of America's million duck hunters last week blazed a noisy salute to the 1936 shooting season.

Adding to the usual din of birds and gunners, the new season, rated in decibels, was already off to a sound start on the strength of one of the loudest controversies in years over what should and what shouldn't be done to preserve ducks from threatened extinction.

Con and Pro—Representing, on the one hand, the anti-shooting element that feels the duck crop has been practically annihilated by the drought, the National Association of Audubon Societies once more demanded that there be no hunting at all this year, or any year until the shortage has been restored.

Insisting, for the other side, that the situation isn't nearly so threatening as some "uninformed" observers think, the host of sportsmen who own or patronize the nation's $100,000,000 worth of shooting properties, and the 50,000 men whose livelihood depends upon the hunting season, put up equally audible arguments against such a drastic measure.

Satisfying the demands of neither group, the Federal Government this year once again will enforce the stringent game regulations of 1935, and has placed three more species of water-fowl—canvasbacks, redheads and Atlantic brant—on the ever-increasing list of birds that can not be taken under any conditions.

Numbers Unknown—The main reason for the wide divergence of opinion as to whether the duck population is waning or increasing has been lack of information concerning the actual number of water-fowl on the continent. Consequently, there has been, until this year, no definite basis of comparison with previous seasons.

Estimates of the 1935 crop, hazarded at various times by Jay N. ("Ding") Darling and in press releases of the United States Biological Survey, had the total fluctuating, within four months, between 17,000,000 and somewhat more than 44,000,000.

Probably far more accurate than any others was the census taken last year by More Game Birds in America, a non-profit foundation established in 1930 by sportsmen who wanted to find out just what was going on in the duck situation, and how they could improve it.

Air-Plane Survey—Surveying the principal breeding grounds in the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, an area totaling 995,631 square miles, air-plane and ground census-takers for the organization put the duck population there at 42,700,000.

"On the continent as a whole," the official report stated, "there were probably 65,000,000 ducks during August, 1935. This is merely a rough estimate which, if correct, indicates that the total number of ducks is far from satisfactory—and much below what we should have. At least twice as many ducks are needed if we are to regard the duck situation with comfort."

Of small comfort, but sufficient to combat arguments of the non-shooting crowd, was their prediction that the 1936 duck crop exceeds last year's by 15 or 20 per cent., mainly because of better breeding conditions in northern Canada.

Of all means of bolstering the duck crop, control of shooting is not only the most highly publicized but also probably the easiest. Annually, the most reliable estimate holds, 17,000,000 ducks plop earthward in Canada, the United States and Mexico—a mortality rate far in excess of production.

As a factor in the decline of water-fowl, however, overshooting places third behind two far more serious menaces: agriculture and drought.

Since the first mad rush to grow wheat during the World War, vast acreage has been plowed and drained in Minnesota, the Dakotas and other great duck-breeding areas in the Central States and in southern Canada. To the House of Representatives last year, a committee on the conservation of wild-life resources reported that intensive agriculture in North Dakota, once one of the largest duck factories in the world, had caused ponds, lakes and sloughs to vanish and the underground water supply, or table, to recede fifty-seven feet.

Flight to Canada—Seeking water and nesting grounds undisturbed by civilization, the birds have gradually moved northward into Canada, concentrating in a roughly triangular area bounded on the east by the Canadian Shield, a rugged, unfertile formation of pre-Cambrian rock, and on the west by the Canadian Rockies. Eighty-five per cent. of the North American duck population, More Game Birds found, breeds in that territory, comprising parts of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

There, hemmed in by natural barriers over which they cannot fly, lies the future of American water-fowl. If lumbering, and eventually agriculture, push northward, duck-shooting in the United States, as well as in Canada and Mexico, will become a thing of the past.

Toll of Drought—Almost equally menacing, drought has for years taken a heavy toll of ducks. Starting in 1915, the present cycle of droughts, unbroken except for a slight increase in rainfall in 1920, began to show its effect on the birds as far back as 1922. Since 1929, the Biological Survey reports, the effects have been serious.

In 1931, a Presidential proclamation called special attention to the emergency, and the hunting season was limited to one month. In 1934, the water shortage broke all records for severity, extent and duration. This year's drought, as serious as that of 1934 in some areas, has not been as extensive in the breeding grounds.

Natural Enemies—Like agricultural activities and weather conditions, natural enemies destroy sizable quantities of young birds and eggs in the breeding areas every year. Crows, the More Game Birds organization finds, are the worst natural enemies of ducks, followed in diminishing order by hawks, coyotes, owls, turtles, skunks, cats, magpies, foxes, weasels, gulls, fish, dogs and eagles.

Prairie and forest fires, too, help kill off large sections of the duck population. And the ones that escape those and other fatal hazards have to contend with disease before they are ready to wing away into a barrage of lead shot.

To sportsmen and conservationists eager to preserve ducks for sporting or sentimental reasons, knowledge of their migrating peculiarities, studied intensively by the Biological Survey, has been of vast assistance.

Until fairly recently, most people believed wild ducks and geese fly vaguely

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north and south, depending on the season. Through a system of banding wild birds, the Biological Survey has discovered that they follow amazingly complicated routes.

Obeying a curious instinct that persists generation after generation, young birds taking their first autumnal jaunt almost invariably fly the same course flown in previous years by their parents. Of two broods of the same species, raised side by side in some isolated, backwoods section of Canada, one family may wing off for the Atlantic Coast, the other for the Pacific. Along the way they often cross, sometimes at right angles, routes followed by still other birds of the same species.

Four Flyways—In general, migratory birds use four main trunk lines, or flyways. Fed chiefly by birds from the northeast and northwest, the Atlantic Flyway extends eastward to the ocean from a line beginning approximately at the western end of Lake Erie, running south across Ohio and Virginia, and eventually down the Alleghany Mountains.

The western end of Lake Erie is a sort of duck terminal, where many of the routes converge, then branch off like railroad or air-plane lines. Sweeping down from the vast breeding grounds in Canada's Prairie Provinces, one huge flight of canvasback, redheads, scaup, mallard, pintail, widgeon and teal, gathering size like a tar-ball rolling through feathers, hits the Lake Erie junction, then swings eastward to the Chesapeake and Carolina coasts.

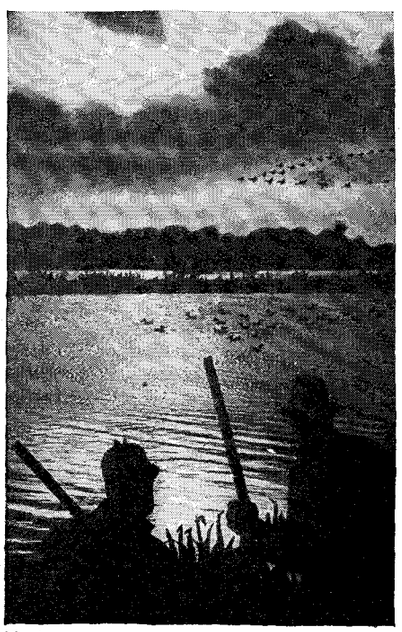
Bear Marsh Route—Probably the most interesting route on the Atlantic Flyway, described by John R. Bird in *The Sportsman*, starts at the Bear River marsh breeding-grounds at Great Salt Lake, Utah, heads north across part of Idaho and Wyoming, turns east across Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and joins birds coming in on the route from the northwest.

The Bear Marsh route is apparently the exclusive property of redheads, a species completely protected from gunners this year because of its failure to show sufficient increase.

Less complicated than the mazy network of the Atlantic Flyway, the Mississippi Flyway is a huge funnel whose widest part extends from the western end of Lake Erie to the northeast corner of Montana, gradually narrowing until it reaches the lower river valley, at which point the birds scatter east and west through the Gulf Coastal marshes.

A third great duck trunk-line is the Central Flyway, bounded on the east by a line through the western parts of Arkansas and Missouri, and the Missouri River, and on the west by a line from Great Salt Lake, southeast across western New Mexico.

The rest of the country, from the Central Flyway to the Coast, is the Pacific Flyway.



Keystone

Gunners in blind . . . birds within range

Consistency—While the course of any route may be slightly changed by draining marshes, lowering lakes, or poor food conditions, migratory birds stick to the same old airway with astonishing consistency. Consequently, overshooting or removal of feeding stations at one point may seriously affect the supply of birds further along the flyway.

Gunners in Michigan, for example, can ruin the shooting along the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers.

And farmers in the breeding areas can, by cutting away grass in which the birds nest, or by draining sinkholes, cut down shooting activities from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

With the realization that the supply of migratory birds in one section of the country is dependent upon conditions in other localities, and especially in the great Canadian breeding grounds, the Federal Government stepped in twenty years ago to take control of a situation inadequately handled by the States.

Protection—Through the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain, approved by President Wilson in 1918, the law makes it illegal to kill any migratory birds except as permitted by regulations. These exceptions, therefore, become the game laws, enforced and punishable by the Federal Government.

An additional treaty with Mexico, completed this summer, makes possible a system of uniform control for the entire continent of North America.

However stringent the restrictions on shooting wild fowl may be, they will prove almost fruitless unless steps are taken to restore breeding grounds destroyed by agriculture and drought. To this end, the present Administration has, during the past three years, set aside more money for the purchase of game refuge land than the total of all funds appropriated for that purpose previously.

Refuges—With an initial capital of $14,700,000 and an extra emergency appropriation of $6,000,000 more, the Biological Survey has laid out a program calling for the development and restoration of 7,500,000 acres of migratory water-fowl refuges, approximately half of which will be available for breeding areas. In addition, the Survey plans to set up resting and feeding areas every hundred miles along the four major flyways.

Largest of the many refuges planned or actually under construction is the Souris River Valley project in North Dakota, at one time one of the greatest breeding areas in the country.

Just south of the point where the river enters the United States from Canada, engineers have built a huge storage dam, capable of holding 112,000 acre-feet of water. Two low dams crossing the valley

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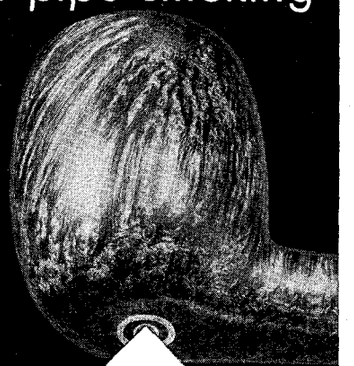

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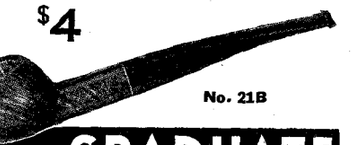

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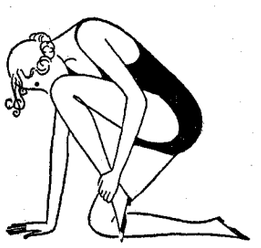

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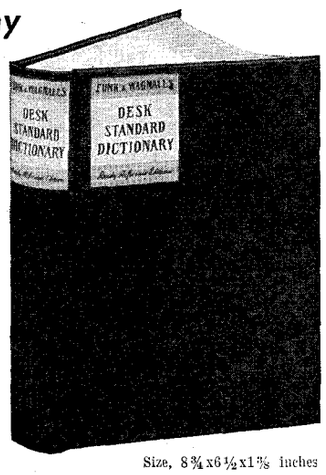

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below create twelve miles of nesting marshes.

Beginning at the Canadian border, where the horseshoe-shaped river flows back into Canada, and extending for fifty miles, the Lower Souris project provides another series of dams capable of flooding marsh areas. When finished, the total area of the two projects will be approximately 80,000 acres.

Hunters Pay—To raise money for the purchase, maintenance and administration of these water-fowl refuges, Congress in 1934 passed the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act. Under it, every hunter over sixteen years old is required to buy, for $1, a Federal Duck Stamp. Returns for the first issued were approximately $600,000. Last year they fell below the $500,000 mark.

To improve conditions in Canada, the real heart of the United States water-fowl situation, groups of American sportsmen hope to get the cooperation of Provincial authorities in establishing permanent game refuges similar to those being built in this country. While constructed principally for water-fowl, the refuges have won the approval of farmers because they will aid in storing up an underground water supply against future droughts.

New Rules—Even more drastic than Canadian wild-fowl regulations, the 1936 laws in the United States retain the following restrictions from last year: Live decoys, baiting and feeding are prohibited. Migratory game birds may be taken with a shotgun only, not larger than .10-gage and not capable of holding more than three shells.

Shooting is permitted only between 7 A.M. and 4 P.M., and no gunner can take more than ten ducks and four geese or brant daily.

In eliminating canvasback ducks from the lists, the new regulations remove the tastiest as well as the fastest (seventy-two miles per hour top speed) of water-fowl.

To give a more equal distribution of shooting, the 1936 laws divide the country into three zones. Last year, there were two.

In the Northern Zone, including Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin, shooting opened October 10 and will continue through November 8.

The Intermediate Zone open season, for hunters in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming, starts November 5 and ends November 30.

In the Southern Zone, embracing Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, shooting is permitted from November 26 until December 25.

YANKEE VICTORS: They Slug Down Giants in Another New York City World Series

While 38,427 cash customers of all nationalities looked on with vast interest, a tall, right-handed Jewish boy who once wanted to be a world's champion rug salesman batted a grounder one afternoon last week toward a husky left-hander of German parentage who always wanted to be,

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and thrice previously had been, a world's champion baseball player.

Scooping the ball up and waddling with it to first base as he has done in more than 1,800 consecutive games since 1925, the left-hander, Henry Louis Gehrig, Captain and "Iron Man" of the New York Yankees, forced out the right-hander, Harry Danning, utility catcher of the New York Giants, and won for himself and fifteen playing team-mates the 1936 baseball championship of the world.

Thus, with a strictly routine play, New York City's American and National League teams completed the richest and second most heavily subscribed World Series since the postseason play-offs started thirty-three years ago. For the American League Yankees, who won, four games to two, it was their fifth victory in eight Series; for the Giants, their seventh loss out of eleven.

A "Nickel" Series—So dubbed because both the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds can be reached for a five-cent fare from any point in Greater New York, this year's "nickel series" was New York's fourth. In 1921 and 1922, the Giants beat the Yankees, five games to three and four games to none. In 1923, the Yankees won, four games to two, and by last week had evened the intracity rivalry at two-all.

A "nickel series" in name only, this year's six championship games attracted a total of 302,924 paid customers, the largest attendance since the 1926 boom year, when 328,051 tickets were sold for the seven-game St. Louis Cardinals-Yankees play-off, won by the Cards. For the third game this year, the teams set an all-time World Series attendance record by luring 64,842 to Col. Jacob Ruppert's Yankee Stadium, and shattered that mark the following day with 66,669 paid admissions.

Including $100,000 contributed by Henry Ford for the rights to advertise his automobiles over the air, gross receipts were $1,304,399, the largest in history. Out of this, each member of the winning Yankees will receive $6,440, each Giant $4,029. Aside from their cut in the radio rights, players share only in receipts from the first four games. This year that "melon," again the fattest on record, amounted to $424,737.18.

Other Millions—How much more poured into the cash registers of hotels, restaurants, night-clubs, theaters and stores throughout the city will never be accurately checked, but conservative estimates placed it at approximately $3,000,000.

A welcome relief to prognosticating sports writers whose record this year is far from perfect, the 1936 Series ran fairly true to form. With few exceptions, nearly every established expert called a six-game series. The major deviation was the failure of Carl Owen Hubbell, big league baseball's number one pitcher, to win both games for the Giants.

Sizing up the teams on the basis of their regular season performance, most writers rated the Yankees a sure thing to beat every Giant pitcher except Hubbell. They saw little hope for other National League pitchers against a Yankee batting "powerhouse" that included Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, Bill Dickey, Tony Lazzeri, and George ("Twinkletoes") Selkirk, sluggers who set a record this year by batting in more than one hundred runs apiece.

Hubbell Triumph—In the opening game, played in the worst weather for any Series since 1925, experts nodded wisely when Pitcher Hubbell, famed for his tantalizing "screw-ball," blazed his celebrated pitch through the murk and gloom to set the Yankees down, six to one. But they got a premonition of what might be expected when, in the third inning, Selkirk, who had purposely been dropped to eighth place in the batting order because he "couldn't hit left-handed pitching," whaled one of left-hander Hubbell's throws into the stands for a home run, scoring the first run of the Series, and the Yankees' only one for the day.

Postponed a day because of soaking wet grounds, the second game produced President Roosevelt and a corps of friends and aids, and the heftiest slugging bee in World Series history. Starting pitcher for the Giants was Harold Schumacher, twenty-five, a quiet, collegiate-looking right-hander who turned down a chance to join the Yankees while he was still at St. Lawrence University (Canton, New York) and later invited his National League team-mates to watch him graduate, Bachelor of Arts, in 1933.

Umpire Harry Geisel, behind the plate, presented Schumacher's first missile, which went unscathed past short-stop Frank Crosetti's flailing bat, to President Roosevelt. Soon thereafter, Schumacher yielded his place to a left-hander, Al Smith, from the sidewalks of St. Louis.

Duration Record—When the World Series' longest game (2 hours, 49 minutes) ended, the Yankees had scored eighteen runs off five Giant pitchers, had inscribed ten other all-time batting records in the books, and had convincingly demonstrated to Number One Fan Roosevelt and 43,542 others that they were the sluggingest team in major league baseball. Final score: eighteen to four.

Moving across the Harlem River for a three-day stand at the Yankee Stadium, the Ruppert Rifles pleased an at-home crowd of roaring fans by beating Fred Fitzsimmons, thirty-five-year-old knuckleball pitcher, two to one, in the Series' tightest game. Allowing only four hits while his own team was making eleven, Fitzsimmons lost when a lusty smash from Crosetti's bat bounced off his glove in the eighth inning, eluded his own and second baseman Burgess Whitehead's frantic efforts to recover it.

Next day, experts and bleacherites alike virtually conceded the Yankees the championship when Hubbell, who, practically single-handed, had pitched the Giants into the National League pennant with sixteen straight victories—a record equaled only twice since 1912—lost his first game since July 13. Winning, five to two, the Yankees were an odds-on favorite to end the series the following afternoon, and send a flood of reserved seat tickets to the Polo Grounds back to their advance purchasers.

Gallant Comeback—Driven out of the box in his first start, Schumacher made one of baseball's most gallant comebacks in the fifth game of the Series when he pitched the Giants to a ten-inning, five to four victory, striking out ten Yankee sluggers along the way. In the third inning, with the bases full, he struck out DiMaggio and Gehrig, won for himself from a crowd which included ex-President Hoover the heaviest applause given any pitcher during the Series.

Leading six to five as the last inning of the sixth game opened, the Yankee powerhouse put the polishing touches on the Series with a wild batting-spree that drove in seven runs, setting still another record of "most runs scored in the ninth inning." Final score: Yankees thirteen, Giants five.

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GROWTH OF COOPERATIVES IN AMERICA

Tenth Congress Reviews Advantages Won for Consumers

Consumers unite!

With the zeal of a crusading band, 300 consumer cooperative executives, 1,000 co-op society members last week convened in Columbus the tenth biennial congress of the Cooperative League of the United States.

A consumer co-op executive may earn as much as $15,000 a year, altho often he earns less. Delegates therefore arrived in special trains, in their own automobiles, their womenfolk smartly dressed. They registered at the Neill House, the Fort Hayes and others of Columbus's best hotels. But they visited no gay spots, turned on no radios, abjured the usual convention jollity. Instead, they burned the midnight oil to match notes on cooperation, to take stock of the year's gains, to cock a weather eye toward the business storms gathering over their heads.

Warning—One such storm had already broken. Voicing the growing distrust of the nation's retailers and wholesalers, the United States Chamber of Commerce had exploded on the eve of the Congress's opening a warning against public (Government) aid for a "movement which threatens the existence of thousands of merchants throughout the land."

Proud of their racial as well as economic cooperation, Norwegian-Americans from Minnesota who dominated the Congress rubbed elbows with original Americans from the Chippewa Red Lake Reservation (Minnesota)* and Afro-Americans from Cincinnati, heard their President, James Peter Warbasse, crack back at the Chamber of Commerce:

"Consumers' Cooperative business is the most stable business in the world . . . in Sweden and Finland, with great cooperative movements, no failure of a cooperative has occurred in six years. . . . In the United States we run along with some 20,000 business failures a year . . . total losses from these failures are around $500,000,000 yearly . . . more than half of the merchants who go into business in the United States fail during the first five years . . . 85 per cent. fail in the first seventeen years. . . . The cooperatives did not put them out of business. They put themselves out of business. Since cooperative enterprise proves to be a better means of business, it goes on taking the place left by the disappearance of profit businesses."

Economy of Plenty—With almost religious fervor, delegates swayed in assent as the sixty-nine-year-old one-time Brooklyn surgeon trembled with oratorical emotion, as he cried: "Cooperation offers an economy of abundance without social chaos—is a detour around Fascism."

Present at the Congress were spokesmen for co-op groups marshaling 3,000,000 members, jointly doing over $1,000,000 of business daily. Altho this constitutes only one per cent. of 1935 retail sales, small business men have voiced alarm, have been, still more scared by Roger Babson's warning that co-ops are inherently capable of spreading like wildfire.

To optimistic delegates, the American co-ops movement, concededly an infant beside the lusty Scandinavian and English cooperative concerns, had rounded the corner, was hurtling forward with avalanche speed. Proudly they reminded themselves that the 11,000 American cooperative societies make personal loans (credit unions), sell insurance, meals (New York boasts eleven co-op cafeterias), irrigation, burial services, electricity (Ohio's first electric co-op, the Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative, serves 1,700 families).

Giant Co-ops—Included among the co-op societies are such giants as the Central Cooperative Wholesale of Superior, Wisconsin, which last year sold to 24,000 members $2,185,244 of groceries, bakery products, clothing, and also opened a school to train co-op managers. Included also is the Farmers Union Central Exchange of South St. Paul, Minnesota, which sold $4,028,088 of oil and gas to 225 co-op filling stations in 1935, a 54 per cent. gain over the previous year.

Most significant is the co-op movement in rural areas. During the five depression years of 1929 to 1934, cooperative purchases of farm supplies leaped from $125,000,000 to $250,000,000, now constitute one-eighth of total farm purchases in the country.

Most sinister from the point of view of private business is the strategy of co-ops in establishing their own sources of supply (*i.e.*, power, oil) when antagonistic corporations shut off such sources by refusing to sell to their wholesale organizations.

Organization—Typical of the manner in which a cooperative is organized and functions is the Kenabec County Oil Association of Mora, Minnesota. In 1927, 200 farmers chipped in $10 each, received one share apiece in the association so formed. Regardless of the number of shares held, each member could vote only one share, could not vote by proxy. With its $2,000 capital, the association laid in a supply of tires, paints, steel roofing, hired a manager to supervise eighteen employees. Thereafter, on their shares, members received six per cent. interest. Last year they also received 14 per cent. rebates, or dividends, on their purchases. The Kenabec co-op now handles three-quarters of all petroleum products sold in its area, belongs with 150 other co-op organizations to the Midland Cooperative Wholesale in Minneapolis. Midland, supervised by a $3,600-a-year manager, in turn does its buying through the giant National Cooperatives, Inc., a central organization which last year purchased $25,000,000 of oils, gasoline and other products for its member groups.

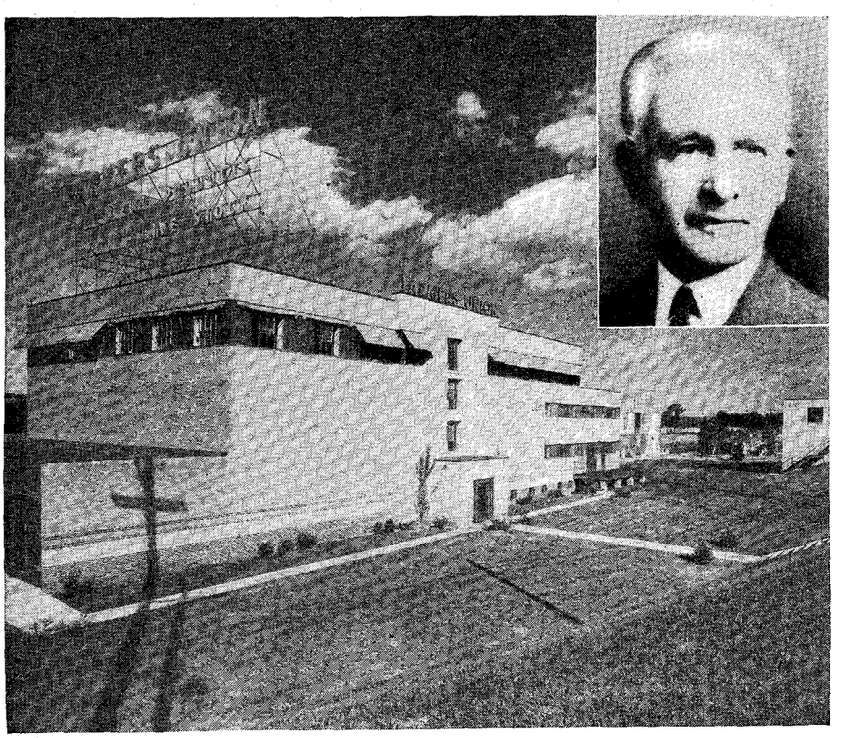
History—In grimy Toad Lane, in the Lancashire cotton-belt city of Rochdale, England, consumer cooperation was born ninety-two years ago. With £128 (about $640) to start with, twenty-eight weavers rented an abandoned warehouse, stocked it with flour, sugar, butter, oatmeal, then fought to keep their shop open in the face of hostile tradesmen who encouraged town urchins to play hob with the shop manager's nerves. The "owd weavers' shop" prospered, however, blossomed in a dozen years into a $100,000 business.

The cooperative situation this year boils down to these facts and figures:

1. In forty-three countries, 100,000,000 members form the world's largest economic organization, the International Cooperative Alliance. The Alliance's triennial congresses are described by enthusiasts as the "League of Peoples."

2. In Sweden, the Kooperativa Forbundet (cooperative union), or K.F., engages in 10 per cent. of all Swedish manufacturing, accounts for 20 per cent. of all

*Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, formed a fish-marketing co-op in 1929. With 200 members, its annual gross is $130,000.



Courtesy Cooperative League of U. S.

President James Peter Warbasse (insert) lauded the stability of cooperative business which the Farmers' Central Exchange exemplified in their last year's receipts

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Swedish retail and wholesale trade. Known as a trust-buster, K.F. began by breaking down a margarin monopoly. To accomplish this, it simply entered the field as a producer with a capital of $1,500. Cooperative flour and oatmeal mills followed. Then in rapid succession, came rubber goods factories, fertilizer stores, equipment manufactories. In rubber, K.F. has achieved the anomolous position of a trust. Most spectacular was its assault on the lamp cartel. With its own Luma Lamp factory, it forced the lamp trust to cut prices from 37 to 22 cents a lamp, influenced price levels beyond Sweden's borders.

3. In England, 50 per cent. of families are co-op members. Co-op shops distribute about $1,000,000,000 of goods annually, one-eighth of the total English retail trade. The English Cooperative Wholesale Society directs a $7,000,000 bank, a $100,000,000 insurance company, owns steamships, coal-mines.

American Gains—While American cooperators claim no triumph akin to Sweden's K.F. or to *John Bull's* vast Cooperative Wholesale Society, they can point to steady and important gains.

In Wisconsin, for instance, the State Legislature last year voted to make the study of consumer cooperation mandatory in colleges, high schools and normal schools.

From the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the Federal Council of Churches, have come unexpected allies and helpers who, militantly propagandize co-ops from countless pulpits.

Advice from Abroad—On these and kindred aims, delegates received sage advice from such veteran co-op leaders as Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader and co-operation evangelist; Henry J. May, of London, General Secretary of the International Cooperative Alliance; Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

In Doctor Warbasse, American cooperators see a leader capable of steering their movement to the triumphal status achieved overseas. A graduate of Columbia University, of the University of Göttingen, of the University of Vienna, Doctor Warbasse practised twenty-five years as a surgeon, later turned to economics and the cooperative movement. Meetings which he called in his home in 1915 resulted in the present national Cooperative League. As a surgeon-author he wrote "Doctors of Samuel Johnson," "The Economics of Surgery." Chinese, Japanese, Bulgarian co-op students consider his "Cooperative Democracy" (translated into their tongues) the Bible of consumer cooperation.

LABOR PARLEYS: Green and Aids Meet; Possibility of Truce With Lewis

At their national headquarters in Washington last week, President William Green and other old-line American Federation of Labor executives sat down in council to document their case against arch-rebel John Llewellyn Lewis and the ten insurrectionist labor unions of his revolutionary Committee for Industrial Organization which were lately suspended from A. F. L. membership.

When—and if—presented to the Federation's annual convention at Tampa, Florida, early next month, the documentation will officially explain American labor's

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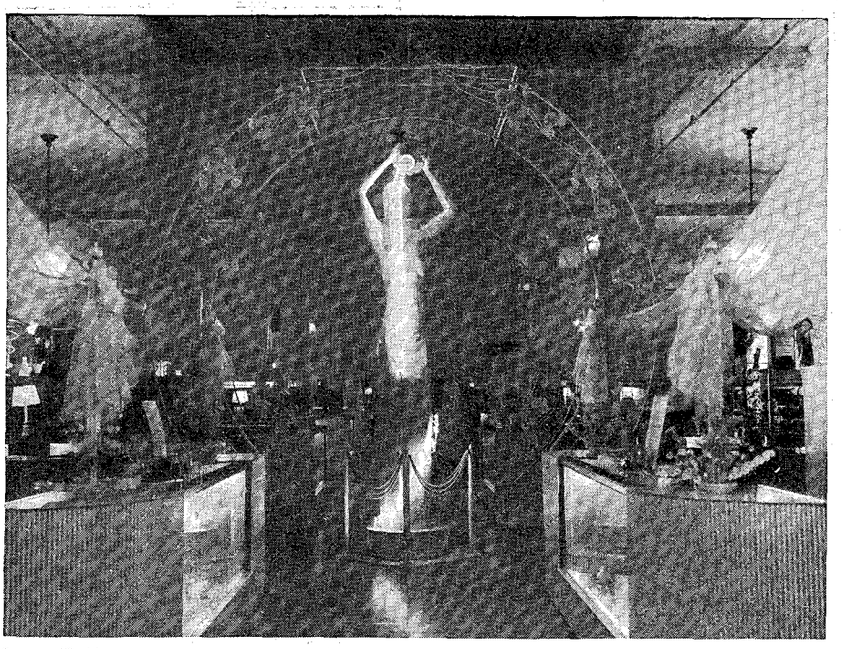

Courtesy Houbigant

Perfume pageant in department store: luxury and exclusiveness are key-notes to increased sales

latest bitter and menacing schism, will tell why C.I.O. purposes and doings are repugnant to present A. F. L. policies, why unionization of labor by industries conflicts basically with unionization of labor by crafts, at least for the time being.

Possibly, there will be compromise and approximate peace before the convention is held. Suggestion of this appeared in recent utterances of President Green himself; in pacifist activities by labor leader David Dubinsky, whose International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is one of the ten C.I.O. outcasts. From truculent John L. Lewis, however, came no sign of weakening. There will be no truce, he flatly declared last week, until A. F. L. bosses (1) revoke the suspension of C.I.O. unions, and (2) agree to name steel and certain other mass production industries as subject to organization on an industrial, as opposed to a craft, union basis.

Lewis Drives On—Meanwhile, C. I. O.'s pivotal effort to set up "one big union" in the steel industry goes forward steadily, yet with undisclosed results. On it, the Lewis forces are spending $75,000 a month, will soon have spent more than half of the $500,000 which C.I.O. agreed to furnish as one-third of the amount considered necessary to make the drive successful. Estimates of the number of workers so far organized range from 30,000 to 50,000. Since the steel industry has a total of about 450,000 (apart from 500,000 in steel fabrication), it is evident that much organizing remains to be done.

But C. I. O.'s purpose to organize labor by industries instead of by crafts goes far beyond the steel and motor trades which are its immediate objectives. The ultimate aim, as Leader Lewis has stated it, is inclusion of 30,000,000 American workers in horizontal unions, and while that may well be regarded as far too visionary, a substantial addition to the ranks of union labor is easily foreseen.

Divided Ranks—At present, the number of organized workers in the country does not greatly exceed 4,000,000. Of them, approximately 3,500,000 were in A. F. L. camps until suspensions of the C.I.O. unions last month reduced that total by more than one-third and gave C.I.O. a segregated membership of more than 1,300,000. Additonally, railroad brotherhoods and other independent organizations account for more than 500,000 unionized laborers. But of non-union workers who might be organized, there are more, rather than less, than 25,000,000.

Primarily, C.I.O. represents no Communist or collectivist tendencies, as charged by its enemies. According to its adherents, it is merely a progressive movement within labor's ranks, another revolt against the conservatism that has failed to make unionization broadly potent, either industrially or politically. It is another outcropping of the mass-organization idea to combat which conservative craft unions formed themselves into the A. F. L. fifty years ago in opposition to the then powerful and turbulent Knights of Labor.

Perhaps revival of the threat now by C.I.O. is more formidable than any of its predecessors. Its bold direction against the strongly entrenched steel industry is significant, its accord with many theories now dominant at Washington is sustaining, its quietly business-like methods are indicative of capable unemotional direction. It is also suggestive politically.

ODORS OF ARABY: Increasing Millions Spent by Milady on Scents, Powders, Rouges

Draped in satin, lushly carpeted with pale rose Aubusson rugs, are New York City's temples of scent. There to buy glamour at $35 an ounce or less go Park Avenue devotees.

In the House of Caron, in the century-old House of Guerlain, in the young House of Matchabelli, society matrons and their debutante daughters match perfumes to their moods. Most costly mood to match is Oriental siren allure (Patou's Joie, $35 an ounce). Less expensive is sweet fragility (Guerlain's Shalimar, $16 an ounce, Matchabelli's Duchess of York, $9 an ounce.)

To these temples last week, from Zanesville, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere, came store representatives to sniff out new and old scents which suitors, husbands and fathers will lavish on womenfolk this Yuletide.

The climax of the buying season, perfumers agreed, promised to push last year's $20,600,000 perfume expenditures upward. They saw the same promise for cosmetics. Last year American women powdered, rouged, cleansed and anointed themselves with a quarter billion dollars worth of creams, lip-sticks, powders, lotions.

Leading Manufacturers—Bulk of the country's perfume business (about 33 per cent.) goes to Coty, Inc., General Motors of the scent industry. Maintaining five factories, the company last year sold $5,500,000 of perfumes and cosmetics (L'Origan, $7.70 for 2 ounces, L'Aimant, $12.50 per three ounce bottle). To Caron Corporation, Prince Matchabelli Perfumery, Inc., and to Guerlain, Inc., Steinways of the industry, goes about 15 per cent. of the perfume total. Bulk of the remainder is shared by Hudnut Sales Co., Inc. (Vogue, $8.50 an ounce); Lentheric, Inc. (Gardenia, $7 an ounce, Tweed, $7 an ounce); Houbigant, Inc. (Quelques Fleurs, $8.25 for two ounces).

From the French Riviera come the essences distilled from perfumers' meadows of roses, from terraces of jasmine, lavender and violets, from orange orchards dedicated to smell, not to taste. Similarly from the Philippines comes ylang ylang; from Sumatra and Singapore patchouli; from Madagascar, geraniums.

Floral Sources—In the French village of Grasse, 7,500 tons of flowers are annually distilled, macerated or otherwise reduced to essential oils. Into one pound of rose essence go 500 pounds of roses.

Since women demand something more from their perfumes than the sweet exhalation of flowers alone, perfumers provide pungency by inserting such venerable ingredients as musk, ambergris, castor, civet.

About those animal extracts perfume copy-writers prefer to say little. To describe ambergris, advertisers would have to discourse on diseased whales, for ambergris is a Gargantuan gallstone produced in the intestines of a whale which has overgorged. One 248-pound slab of ambergris has been known to bring $66,000.

About the derivation of musk, copywriters say even less. To obtain it Chinese hunters kill the male musk-deer of the Himalayas, remove the entire sex gland or musk-pod, send it East in horns to be marketed on the China coast. From the glandular secretion of Abbysinian civet-cats comes civet; from the sex gland of the Canadian or Russian beavers comes castor.*

For heavy, amorous, allure in perfumes these ingredients are vital. With them Matchabelli produces exotic Ave Maria, Caron its Nuit de Noel and Narcisse Noir. But besides animal and vegetable extracts, perfumers also use aromatic chemicals, a relatively recent development.

Pour L'Homme—To push sales, shrewd perfumers lean heavily on smart packaging. Two requisites perfume vials, *flacons*, packages must connote—exclusiveness and luxury. Perfumers also lean heavily on advertising, by radio, class periodicals, newspapers. On radio alone in 1934 (latest available) cosmeticians including Coty, Houbigant, Hudnut, spent $2,215,000.

Most recent development in the drive for sales is the three-year-old movement to sell perfume to American males.

*To America in 1934 manufacturers brought a half million dollars of floral essences, $63,000 of musk-pods, $11,316 of civet, $3,586 of ambergris.

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Mail

(Continued from page 2)

will attempt a devil's choice, that of regimentation versus rugged individualism.

It is a part of the price citizens pay for their indifference to the welfare of others in their nation—for their willingness to organize into class-conscious groups striving to bend democracy to their wills at the expense of others.

For that reason, I find it more patriotic not to vote; it would destroy my neutrality in disputes now raging amongst the intolerant minorities.

H. L. NELSON.
West Aliquippa, Penn.

Sir:—In view of the fact that elections disturb business and cost such a vast amount of money on their own account, would it not be better to amend the Constitution so that elections be left to THE LITERARY DIGEST Poll?

The rest of the country might then go about its regular business of "Knock! Knock! Who's there?"
Fontana, California. LEONARD JACKSON.

Pot of Gold

Sir: An article in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 29, under the caption "Gold Pot Too Big," certainly emphasizes the change in the economic thinking that is taking place the world over.

To the man in the street, there doubtless is a very positive carry-over of the old idea; to him gold is something of greatest intrinsic value. But, says H. Gordon Hayes, of the American Education Press, "to-day its value is derived in large part from its use as a reserve. If this use should be given up, gold would decline in value, as has silver."

We strongly suspect that if the Powers should abandon the use of gold as a reserve it would soon so depreciate in value that the alarm of the "white-haired statistician" would be groundless indeed. A similar volume of potatoes, even in a non-drought year, would have more power to satisfy human wants.

Any force, physical or psychical, that can overthrow the existing Government, which holds the key to all the gold, could, by mere decree, make that gold valueless. The armed guards, the cement-coated steel walls, and the deadly gas fumes would doubtless be that much wasted protection.

When the volume of business became so great that no one wanted to carry enough coin to make the ordinary exchanges needed to supply the day's wants, negotiable certificates giving evidence that the individual had such coin became the logical money.

With the development of banking, the actual coin to back each certificate of value became needless. Confidence became the real force, and only at times when confidence is lacking does the reserve come to mind.

Any student of our present monetary system knows that a reserve large enough to turn to coin the obligations of business at any time is a physical impossibility. Hence, the reserve becomes valueless as soon as it becomes in demand. R. T. SCOTT.
Basalt, Colorado.

Electors

Sir:—In your September 19 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, you stated that the Electors meet at their State Capitols and vote for President and Vice President on the second Monday in January.

"American Government," by Magruder, states that the Electors meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in January.

Which is correct?
LOUISE BANKHEAD.
Sulligent, Alabama.

The Twentieth Amendment fixes January 20 as the date for the inauguration of the President. It was therefore necessary for Congress to set earlier dates for casting and counting electoral votes. THE LITERARY DIGEST is correct.—Editor.

Fur-Bearers

Sir:—I wish to express my appreciation of the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 26, on the subject of "humane" traps for fur-bearing animals. But I feel that those who call themselves humanitarians have missed the crux of the problem.

How any one can pride himself, when he thinks of the 10,000,000 muskrats killed in a "humane" manner, is more than I can see. When we find the hordes of wild life vanishing from our forests, we shall realize that we must prohibit all unnecessary trapping, as we forbade certain uses of feathers in hats. The stylists will find substitutes for useless, ornamental furs.
Baltimore. ALFRED G. REID.

The Cover

Sir:—In addition to the valuable articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST, let me recommend the cover design on your issue of September 26.
Whitehall, New York. WILLIAM J. FRAZER.

Coffee And—

Sir:—I have enjoyed renewing my acquaintance with THE LITERARY DIGEST. My first recollection of it was as a child. My father, Judge L. A. Byrne, who was a member of the Arkansas Senate, read it religiously. I have seen men grouchy without their morning cup of coffee; but the Judge was far more grouchy if he missed his weekly DIGEST.

I am looking forward to the next copy.
(MRS.) DOROTHY TEMPLE.
Texarkana, Arkansas.

Pedestrians

Sir:—I note in your column "Parade" that it is proposed highways be lighted so that motorists may avoid hitting "persons in blue overalls."

In the six years just past, of which I have the records at hand, 13,835 have been killed and 55,711 injured walking on rural highways. By walking on the extreme left of the road, pedestrians can avoid danger; they can see a car coming and step out of its way.
Hollywood, Florida. G. M. BEERBOWER.

Atheism

Sir:—Very properly, you have given your readers news of atheism under the heading "Religion." The term theism covers a multitude of religions from Voodooism to Judaism and Christianity, including those who believe in a God of whom men can form a conception, and those who believe God is an abstraction.

Atheism includes the people who acknowledge their inability to form any adequate conception of God and therefore refrain from making futile attempts. Atheists as such are not antireligious. In fact, most of them are very religious, giving a great deal of their time to religious thought and research.
Brooklyn, New York. JOHN YEARWOOD.

Preparedness

Sir:—Mr. Magill, in your mail columns, asks for a single instance in the history of the world where military prepardness has enabled a nation to remain at peace.

Mr. Duane obviously knows nothing of the history of Switzerland for the past 100 years. Its system of military preparation is probably the most complete and the most effective for national defense in all human history. The entire man-power of the nation is trained for war and equipped for a defensive war. Their marksmanship would rate almost all men in the army as sharpshooters; they are amazingly trained as well as magnificently organized.

Wars have raged on every side of Switzerland again and again, but the magnificence of Swiss preparedness has stopped all thought of attack from any side.
MILTON W. BROWN.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sir:—I hereby accept Duane Magill's challenge to "cite one single instance in the history of the world where a state of military preparedness has enabled a nation to remain at peace." In fact, I cite two instances.

Venezuela, from 1908 to 1935, was under the rule of Juan Vicente Gomez, who built up the army to a higher degree, and spent more money on it, than any other President in the history of the country, and yet the country developed more during those twenty-seven years than it had since Simon Bolivar.

From the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 to the declaration of war in 1914 there wasn't a single war that took place in Europe. A period of forty-three years and the longest peace Europe has known. This peace was not accomplished by disarmament, but rather by arming to the utmost and then taking sides, forming the famous "balance of power," making each nation afraid to move.
JOHN NORRIS BINGHAM.
Highland Park, Illinois.

Between the Lines

Sir:—The "Between the Lines" feature of THE LITERARY DIGEST deserves special mention. I regret that, at this writing, I can not do justice to the occasion but hope that these few sincere words may encourage "Ye Editor" to continue his good work.
Cincinnati, Ohio. CARL FRIETSCH.

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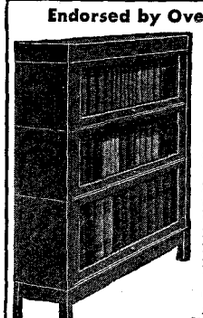

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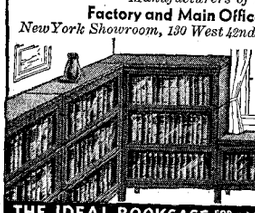

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Between the Lines

"OUR UNSEEN ENVIRONMENT"

There are mysterious forces connected with almost every important item of news which we read—odd, unique, uncanny, yet significant things that are parts of our unseen environment.

It takes the proverbial "nose for news" with detective-like instinct possessed by every good reporter and editor to pierce the armor of the obvious in news and to get underneath.

THE DIGEST'S trained researchers dig for hidden elements. For instance, the recent story dealing with the boom in precious gems brought into action the cable, the telephone, the telegram and the reporter. Amsterdam was cabled. Lazare Kaplan who cut the Junker Diamond was interviewed; jewelry trade paper editors were consulted; pawnshop brokers were contacted, newspaper files, encyclopedias were searched for facts and figures to instil into the story that "unseen environment"—the news behind the news.

As Silas Bent, crack newspaper man, author, student of history and international affairs—a man who has made journalistic history with the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, the *New York World*, the *New York Times* and *Nation's Business*, writes:

> **"The Digest, I believe, has now become what the newspaper of the future is likely to become. You tell us about our unseen environment and give us a perspective. The Digest has made itself the monitor and leader.**
>
> **"Your September 5th Literary Digest interests me from cover to cover. I've even clipped one or two stories to pass along to friends likely to want to see them. Your material is well selected and well written."**

For those who want a terse, vivid and live record of current events, nothing is more completely satisfying than THE DIGEST of to-day. That is why the opinion of Mr. Bent is shared by hundreds of thousands of thinking families who find THE LITERARY DIGEST the most authentic and unbiased of news-authorities.

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Mistake.—JUDGE—"But you didn't feel the thief's hand going into your pocket?"

ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR—"Yes, but I thought it was my own."—*Illinois Guardsman.*

Cleaned Out.—SON (entering office): "Well, dad, I just ran up to say hullo."

DAD: "Too late, my boy. Your mother ran up to say hullo, and got all my change."—*Whitewright Sun.*

At Last.—"You've already had leave, Ferguson, to see your wife off on a journey—for your mother-in-law's funeral—for your little girl's measles—your boy's christening—what is it now?"

"I'm going to get married, sir."—*Montreal Star.*

No Help. — MOTHER: "When that naughty boy threw stones at you, why did you not come and tell me, instead of throwing them back at him?"

JUNIOR: "What good would it do to tell you? You couldn't hit the side of a garage."—*Chelsea Record.*

Snapper.—A small boy leading a donkey passed a group of sailors on liberty. A couple of sailors wanted to have some fun with the lad. "What are you holding on to your brother so tight for, Sonny?" asked one of them.

"So he won't join the Navy," the lad replied, without blinking an eye.—*The Job Order.*

Testimonial.—"I can't do a thing with Jones," said the manager. "I've had him in three departments, and he dozes all day."

"Put him at the pajama counter," suggested the proprietor, "and fasten a card on him with these words: 'Our pajamas are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them can not keep awake.'"—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Solution.—Two men were out shooting, when suddenly a policeman popped up and demanded to see their licenses. One immediately took to his heels, and the cop rushed off in pursuit, which continued for ten minutes before the man was caught. The latter surprized his captor by pulling a hunting-license out of his pocket and presenting it.

"Why the dickens did you bolt when you had a license?" queried the cop.

"Well, you see officer," was the calm reply, "the other chap hadn't."—*Boston Transcript.*

How To Tell.—A woman advertised for a man to work in her garden, and two men applied for the job. While she was interviewing them on the lawn she noticed that her mother, on the porch, was making signs to her to choose the shorter of the men, which she did.

When the women were alone, the daughter said: "Why did you signal to me to choose the shorter man, mother? The other had a much better face."

"Face!" exclaimed the other. "When you pick a man to work in your garden you want to go by his trousers. If they're patched on his knees, you want him; if they're patched on the seat, you don't."—*Brantford Expositor.*

Minor Emergencies.—Cashing a personal check.

Searching for needles in a portable phonograph.

Tying a bow tie.

Putting up a one-man top.

Accepting a collect telegram.

Opening a bottle without a corkscrew.

Turning off a strange radio.

Hunting for a blotter.

Changing razor blades.

Reading a time-table.

Introducing people you know by first name only.

Cashing a personal check.—*Judge.*

Only Natural.—Chagrined by a critic's disapproval of a scientific book, the late Garrett P. Serviss, the noted writer and astronomer, once said: "This criticism reminds me of the Pennsylvania Dutchman before Niagara Falls. He went to Niagara on business, and his host took him out for a walk. Presently they came to the great Falls, but the Dutchman said nothing.

"'Well?' said his host; 'ain't it a wonderful sight?'

"'Ain't vot a wonderful sight?' replied the Dutchman.

"'Why, that vast body of water pouring over the great precipice.'

"'Vell,' said the Dutchman, 'vot's to hinder it?'"—*New England Printer.*

Slips That Pass in Type

A sixty-eight-mile gale was sweeping Cape Hatteras to-night and the barometer was dripping rapidly.—*Columbus (S. C.) paper.*

Hmm—looks like rain.

PLEATED SKIRT BECOMES CHILD
—*Madison (Wis.) paper.*

Science is wonderful.

A position on the bench has always been a reliable badge of *pulchritude;* but in many jurisdictions to-day the bench is under siege.—*Boston Law Journal.*

Try a little beauty cream.

EX-PATROL CAPTAIN
FILES FLEA FOR JOB
—*San Francisco paper.*

It isn't *what* you know, it's *who* you know nowadays.

C——— S——— W——— died to-day while on a shooting tour in a Summit store.—*Prescott (Ariz.) paper.*

Bag anything?

REPRESENTATIVE'S NIECE
WEDS OBLONG YOUNG MAN
—*Waltham (Minn.) paper.*

On the square?

Mrs. I. W. G——— sang, "O Rest in the Lard," accompanied by Mrs. L———.—*Kingsport (Tenn.) paper.*

Could you make it a little butter?

S——— **is** survived by six sisters, Mrs. V. L. W———, Mrs. H——— G———, Mrs. G——— R———, Mrs. L——— B———, and Edna Partly Cloudy Skies Promised for the morning was the coolest in First.—*Wichita (Kan.) paper.*

They call her that for short.

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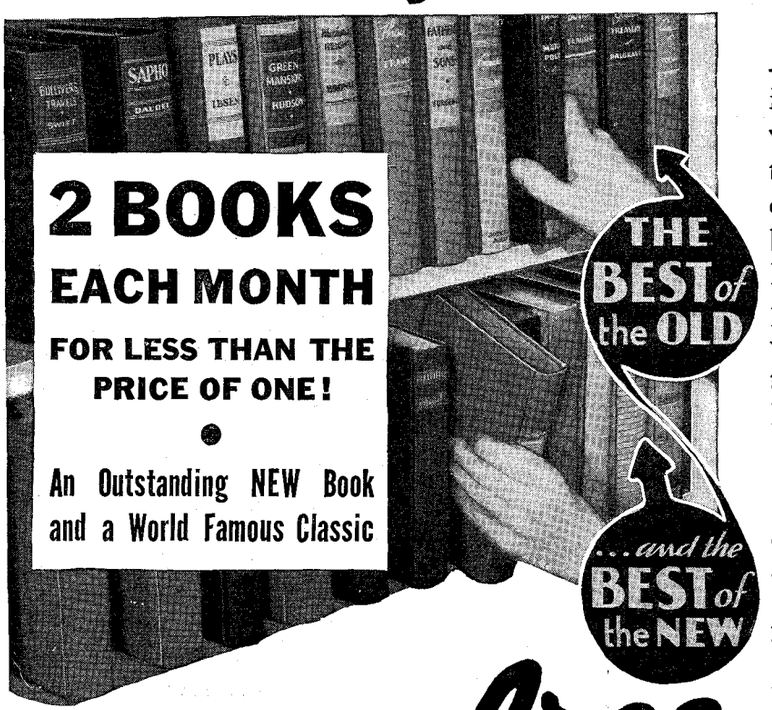
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